FBIS DAILY REPORT

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DUPONT SLAYING TIED TO MISSING PERSONS ISSUE

Witness' Brother Found Dead

PY081453 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0802 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 8 Oct (LATIN-REUTER) -- Late last night the police found the body of an advertiser who had disappeared at the end of September under circumstances that are unknown thus far.

The body of Marcelo Dupont, director of an advertising firm of this capital, was found. It appeared to have been thrown from a high place. The body was found in a residential district in the downtown area of this capital. This was learned through a brother of the dead man who was interviewed early this morning by the private news agency NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS. The former Argentine diplomat, Gregorio Dupont, confirmed that the body, which had been taken to the police station which has jurisdiction over the case, was that of his brother.

Although the motive for the alleged kidnapping and later death of Dupont is not known, his brother -- a former diplomatic adviser -- accused former Navy Commander in Chief Emilio Massera of having links with leftist guerrillas just before Dupont's disappearance. Gregorio Dupont is one of the main witnesses in the case of the Argentine diplomat Elena Holmberg, who died in December 1978 under circumstances that have still not been cleared up by the court that is investigating the case.

Just before his disappearance, Holmberg had told the brother of the now dead advertising man that Massera had met with Mario Firmenich, the currently exiled leader of the leftist guerrilla organization Montoneros.

The body of Dupont was found at 2115 (0015 GMT today). The police had mounted a vast operation in the area, and the chief of the federal police himself, Gen Juan Sasain, took part in it, according to police sources.

Massera To Meet With President

PY081458 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1310 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 8 Oct (NA) -- The former member of the military junta and current leader of the Party for Social Democracy, Adm Eduardo Emilio Massera, early this morning asked for an audience with the president and the three commanders in chief of the armed forces.

Party leadership sources indicated that Massera's initiative has the objective of personally asking Gen Reynaldo Bignone, Gen Cristino Nicolaides, Adm Ruben Franco and Air Force Lt Gen Augusto Hughes "that a thorough investigation be carried out" into the events that led to the death of Marcelo Dupont. According to what has been reported, the four audiences will take place today.

Interior Ministry Communique

PY081502 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1441 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 8 Oct (TELAM) -- A communique released by the Interior Ministry, which was read out today by Interior Minister Gen Llamil Reston in the press room of Government House, indicates that the government laments and repudiates the murder of Marcelo Dupont.

The following is the text of the communique: "The national government has amply demonstrated its moderation and its spirit of reconciliation and therefore it energetically condemns extremism of any type or nature that has the intention of distrubing the peace and tranquillity of the republic.

"Therefore, it laments and repudiates the murder of Marcelo Dupont, and it is committing all it has at hand to clear up the incident."

Bignone Reaction

PY081508 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1325 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 8 Oct (DYN) -- The chief of state's spokesman, Eduardo Maschwitz, has reported that President Reynaldo Bignone has received the news of the death of advertising agent Marcelo Dupont with "a sense of grief and sadness" and that "he deeply laments any type of event of this nature."

The spokesman referred to this topic when visiting reporters accredited to Government House. Although he said that "it would not be candid" to deny that the event will have "political repercussions," he added that "up to the present time they are only suppositions" that the police and the courts will clarify in a timely way.

Documents Found in Uruguay

PY090141 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2214 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 8 Oct (DYN) -- A bag containing documents of slain advertising agent Marcelo Dupont, and clothes which were also believed to be Dupont's, was found in a church of the city of Colonia, Uruguay, Uruguayan Interior Minister Yamandu Trinidad has announced.

Minister Trinidad's statement was broadcast by the Cenit Radio Network which is made up of several Uruguayan stations and which was monitored here.

According to the report, the bag contained Dupont's identification card and driver's license and some personal objects. Argentine policemen will reportedly go to Colonia to help investigate.

Paper Sees Major Challenge

PY102320 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 10 Oct 82 p 3

["Politics and Labour" column by Douglas Tweedale: "Dupont Murder Shakes Political System"]

[Text] The Argentine political system was shaken to its very roots this week by a disappearance and murder which rekindled unpleasant memories of days gone by. The murder of Marcelo Dupont, a clear act of intimidation, provoked an immediate chorus of condemnation from both official and civilian circles unprecedented in its scope and near unanimity. The president has pledged all the means at the government's disposal to clear up the case, and uncounted politicians have emphasized the dire consequences for the fabric of Argentine society if Dupont's killers are not brought to justice.

Now, under the spotlight of public attention, the investigation of this latest act of political violence begins, posing another major challenge to the embattled government of President Reynaldo Bignone. The official promises and the public outcry which prompted them would seem to indicate a certain optimism that the police and judicial investigations will for once be sincere and effective. But the same government assurances of a top-priority investigation were made by former President Leopoldo Galtieri after the kidnapping and murder of Ana Maria Martinez in March, only to be followed by total inaction once the case dropped out of the headlines. Nor is it particularly encouraging to note that, before Dupont was killed, the Interior Ministry tried to play down his disappearance as "a personal question," or that his brother Gregorio learned of his death through a phone call from a reporter and not from the police who found the body.

All the evidence -- the kidnapping of a man in downtown Buenos Aires during a weekday rush hour and the dumping of his body in one of the city's best-guarded neighborhoods exactly one week later -- seems to indicate that Dupont's murder was carried out by forces acting with complete impunity from the law, the same impunity which protects those responsible for the kidnapping of Ana Maria Martinez, Elena Holmberg, Hector Hidalgo Solitoz and thousands of others. The unspoken question on everyone's mind is whether the Bignone government has the will and the power to carry out a full investigation and bring the guilty to trial regardless of the political implications. Will the Dupont case be a repetition of the Ana Maria Martinez case, or does Bignone have the ability to make it otherwise?

It is difficult to attribute a motive to the Dupont murder, and specially so in the Byzantine Argentine underworld, where killing an innocent man in order to intimidate another or as part of a twisted campaign to smear another's image, or simply to destabilize a fragile government, are all equally plausible. Marcelo Dupont's murder was clearly linked to his brother's decision to break his silence and reveal information linked to the Holmberg case -- but how? In the special language of those who deal in death and terror, the details of this latest crime are obviously intended to convey some sinister message whose exact meaning and recipient we can only guess at for now.

One message of the killing, however, seems clear enough. There are powerful forces still at large behind the scenes in Argentina, capable of inflicting serious damage on anyone who dares oppose them, and the Dupont murder is aimed at intimidating future Gregorio Duponts who might come forward with more compromising information. Perhaps, this is why Marcelo's body was dumped in the heart of one of the city's most aristocratic neighborhoods; because it is the upper classes which, through their greater influence and access to information during the past six years, pose the most serious potential threat to breaking the shroud of silence which has enveloped the country these last six years.

Ironically, the discovery of Dupont's body and the realization that such sinister practices are still a reality came just as the echoes of the most important demonstration on behalf of human rights yet held in Argentina were dying away. The tense but peaceful "March for Life" through downtown streets on Tuesday may have been the week's most significant event -- not so much because of its moderate size as because of its implications for the country's political future.

The sight of nearly 10,000 people defying a government ban and the intimating presence of riot troops to show their concern for a politically "soft" issue such as human rights had interesting repercussions in both civilian and military circles. For one thing, the success of the rally should put an end, once and for all, to any complacent hope by the military (and some politicians as well) that the consequences of the "dirty war" against subversion can be marginalized from the political arena.

The unhappy idea that the military could avoid this prickliest of all problems by burying its collective head in the sand, ostrich-style, had seemed to be gaining favour in certain circles. New censorship measures regarding human rights coverage for state controlled radio and TV leaked out, apparently the result of an army officer in the Public Information Secretariat (SIP) responding to a "hard" faction in the army. The Interior Ministry learned from its move to ban a number of smaller human rights gatherings in addition to Tuesday's march that the fastest way to give an issue legitimacy is to ban it.

These different approaches fueled a split in the military on how best to cope with growing demands for information on what happened to thousands of persons who disappeared between 1975 and the present.

After Tuesday's march and the Dupont affair, the idea of "negotiating" some sort of agreement on the question of the disappeared with the political parties who are scheduled to take over the government is sure to gain ground within the military. One of the proposals most under discussion, according to press reports, is a scheme put forward by retired General Antonio Bussi that would make "reasonable" (for the military) concessions while guaranteeing there will be no parliamentary investigation of outstanding questions once an elected government assumes power. These concessions would probably include 1) military recognition of its responsibility for actions taken during the dirty war, so long at these are justified within the social and political context; 2) provide all available information (privately) to relatives of victims; and 3) turn over to the courts cases of crimes committed outside the framework of repressive policies or by military or paramilitary personnel acting outside their orders (the so-called "excesses " of the war).

One problem with this solution is that it is sure to fall far short of what many civilians would consider "justice" for the crimes committed during the past 6 years, while those officers most directly responsible for the "excesses" are likely to feel betrayed and react strongly.

At least two top politicians also drew a lesson from Tuesday's rally. Radical leader Raul Alfonsin and Peronist Antonio Cafiero, both considered likely presidential candidates in their respective parties, issued statements the following day saying they believe the issue of the disappeared is the country's most pressing problem -- over and above the fallout from the Malvinas war and the foreign debt. And the fact that virtually every recognizable politician roundly condemned the murder of Marcelo Dupont and called for an investigation "at least this once" further focused the human rights question as a potentially explosive political issue.

But outside the tumultuous events of the week, political leaders in general continue to be too tied up with their internal party struggles to bother to offer viable solutions to real problems which may yet detour their trek towards democracy. Many political leaders say they do not want to contribute to the general "instability" by getting involved in controversial issues. But they must also realize that, if the parties cannot come up with valid alternatives when the current administration runs into any number of inevitable problems, there will be sectors within the military only too glad to provide their own "alternatives."

The provisional stability of the Bignone government is based purely on its ability to maintain control over an ever-accelerating series of political developments; the sharpening of conflicting and mutually-exclusive demands from two important sectors, business and labour; politically unpleasant negotiations to repay the foreign debt; skyrocketing inflation; and the real powderkeg; demands for investigations of such government scandals as 1978 world cup spending, the Holmberg, Hidalgo Sola and Dupont cases, as well as thousands of other disappearances.

The multiparty grouping, once a viable alliance of compatible political goals, now seems to have lost all vitality as its five member parties turn inward. For months now, it has studiously avoided addressing the most pressing issue, and meetings of this once-important force have become mere formalities to prove its continued existence. Thursday's much-heralded meeting, the first in over a month, produced only a promise from the political leaders that they will call for elections to be moved up soon.

The political parties, either individually or jointly, must develop programmes that provide some hope of a solution to the country's problems, or sit back and watch the prospects of stable democracy slip slowly away.

NAVY STAFF ANNOUNCES FIRST SET OF ASSIGNMENTS

PY092046 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1659 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 8 Oct (TELAM) -- The Navy staff disclosed today the first set of assignments for high-ranking Navy personnel, who will be installed in their posts next year.

Here are the assignments:

Capt Ernesto Diamante	Commander of the Corvettes Division
Capt Dante Bonavera	Commander of the 2d Destroyer Division
Capt Nestor Barrico	Commander of the aircraft carrier "25 de Mayo"
Capt Nestor Carbonetti	Commander of the Support Squadron
Capt Ricardo Hermelo	Commander of the Antarctic Naval Group
Capt Adolfo Arduino	Commander of the frigate "Libertad"
Capt Julio Garza	Commander of the 1st Destroyer Division
Capt Roberto Pertusio	Commander of the Submarine Force
Capt Juan Anchezar	Commander of Naval Aviation Group No 2
Capt Carmelo Astesiano Agote	Commander of Naval Aviation Group No 3

The following Marine captains were named:

Capt Sergio Araoz de la Madrid	Commander of the 1st Marine Brigade
Capt Ricardo Roberts	Commander of the Amphibious Support Group
Capt Miguel Zarate	Commander of the Marine Group No 1

[Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish at 1456 GMT on 9 October reports that Capt Juan Anchezar was designated commander of Naval Aviation Group No 1; Capt Carmelo Astesiano Agote, commander of Naval Aviation Group No 2, and Capt Alberto Alonso, commander of the Naval Aviation Group No 3.]

ARMY STAFF INSTALLS NEW UNIT COMMANDERS

Motorized Infantry Brigade

PY081615 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Brig Gen Rodolfo Enrique Wehner, commander of V Corps, today installed Gen Carlos Enrique Ottino as the new commander of the 11th Motorized Infantry Brigade. The ceremony was held at the parade ground of the local military garrision and was attended by high-ranking local authorities and by representatives of the armed forces' units and of the security forces that are stationed in that province.

Mountain Infantry Brigade

PY081720 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] Col [as heard] Pedro Pablo Mansilla was installed at 1000 today as commander of the 8th Mountain Infantry Brigade, which is stationed in Mendoza. The ceremony, which was held at the Mendoza Army Garrison, was presided over by Brig Gen Miguel Angel Podesta, commander of IV Corps.

Army Artillery Command

PY092024 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1545 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 8 Oct (TELAM) -- Army Chief of Staff Edgardo Nestor Calvi today installed Col Carlos Jesus Cornejo as the new Army Artillery commander. Colonel Cornejo will be promoted to brigadier general next year.

ARMY COMMAND COMMUNIQUE ON FORGED MEMORANDUM

PY081225 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0125 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 8 Oct (NA) -- The Army command warned tonight that the purported internal army document which was published in two weeklies -- a document "insulting to the army," the command said -- is a forgery.

The forged document was supposedly written by the Army Joint Staff chief, Gen Rodolfo Wehner, to the chief of intelligence, Gen Alfredo Soteras.

The army's warning was made in the following communique: "In view of publications and radio reports which reproduced and commented on a purported document dated 19 August 1982 which was attributed to the Army Joint Chief of Staff as conveying to the army intelligence chief directives from the army commander in chief, this command informs the public that:

"The memorandum referred to is false.

"The forgery of such a document is insulting to the army, not only because it is intended to promote a divisive campaign which is not in line with the objective of institutionalizing the country, but also because it reveals the low moral standards of those who forged it with such base purposes.

"The clumsiness of such a forgery must be noted, inasmuch as its form is not in line with regulations that must be complied with in writing such documents.

"It is strange that documents of this kind should be reproduced without duly determining their origin, and the objective sought with their publication is equally strange."

The memorandum that was disowned tonight by the army command, as published in the two weeklies, is dated 19 August and is divided into these chapters: "1. Army's Internal Situation; 2. On the National Front; 3. On the External Front; and 4. Conclusions."

In the first chapter the forged document recommends "adopting all measures to safeguard the army against the situation it finds itself in, acting as a deliberative body." It also says that "the emergence of dissident internal factions that block the army commander in chief from exercising the necessary control over the force must be prevented."

On the national level, the document notes the need "to stress the fact that it is inconvenient for the commander in chief to occupy the nation's presidency." It then says "that contingency only may come to pass should the regime of Gen Reynaldo Bignone fail to establish the minimum conditions for the normal transfer of power to the future constitutional authorities."

Referring to the civilian-military understanding, the document says that the civilian forces must go along with "a political decision capable of ensuring the normal transfer of power in the future." Chapter three of the forged document recommends "keeping the chiefs of intelligence of friendly countries informed on the proximity of the military decision through meetings to be set up."

It also establishes the end of the year as the deadline for the "political decision" which will depend, according to the forged document denounced tonight by the Army Command, "on the degree of confidentiality that can be maintained." The document was published by REVISTA 10 in this week's issue which, in turn, cites the newspaper EL IMPERTINENTE as its source.

GENERAL ARRESTED FOR FALKLAND WAR CRITICISM

PY102011 Beunos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 10 Oct 82 p 13

[Text] General Americo Daher has been arrested because of recent statements he made concerning the Malvinas conflict.

Mrs Daher, the general's wife, told the "DYN" news agency that her husband was instructed by an aide of Army Chief of Staff General Eduardo Calvi to go to the Army high command yesterday at 8am.

Daher went to the high command building wearing his military uniform, but did not take with him any personal belongings as he did not know for what reason he had been summoned.

At noon Mrs Daher received a telephone call from her husband. He told her: "I am going to be away for 15 days because I have been arrested." Mrs Daher said she was proud of her husband and would be taking him books and clothes.

Daher had criticized the manner in which the war against Britain was conducted, and said the odds in favour of the enemy should have been analyzed before the war started. He added that he praised the valour of all those who fought in the war.

Daher sent a letter to Army Commander-in-Chief General Cristino Nicolaides in which he criticized the performance of the air force during the conflict. He complained that Nicolaides was responsible for "leaking" the contents of the letter to the press.

Daher was in command of Argentine land troops from the time they landed on the Malvinas Islands on April 12 [as published; it should read "April 2"] until April 12, when he was relieved by General Oscar Jofre.

DELEGATION NAMED TO SILES ZUAZO INAUGURATION

PY081555 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 8 Oct

[Text] The national government has designated Social Action Minister Adolfo Navajas Artaza as chairman of the Argentine delegation that will attend the inauguration ceremony of the new Bolivian president.

The Argentine delegation will be made up of Air Force Brig Gen Francisco Salinas, Argentine ambassador to Bolivia, and by (Raul Estrada Oyuelo), ambassador plenipotentiary from the Foreign Ministry's South American desk.

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS UPON RETURN FROM UN

PY112118 Buenos AIRES BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 11 Oct 82 p 5

[Text] Foreign Minister Juan Agjuirre Lanari said upon arrving from the United States yesterday morning that the issue of the Malvians Islands will be discussed by the General Assembly of the United Nations "late this month or early in November." During his stay in New York, the minister held several rounds of meetings with fellow diplomats from other countries to explain Argentina's stance on the South Atlantic islands problem and to push for renewed negotiations with Britain in the UN.

Aguirre Lanari told reporters yesterday morning the Argentine diplomats' task at the UN was made more difficult by the fact that "naturally, many interests are at stake" and that "many countries still have not defined their positions" on the subject. The minister said his team would keep up its effort to "protect national interests regarding the Malvinas Island." Aguirre Lanari declined to privide any more details on the subject, saying he had to report to President Reynaldo Bignone first.

EMERGENCY PUBLIC WORKS PROGRAM REPORTED

PY081858 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 8 Oct 82 p 11

[Text] President Reynaldo Bignone yesterday approved a public works emergency programme that will cost the country 27 trillion (million million) pesos and is to be carried out until March 1984. The programme, prepared by the Planning Secretariat, has been criticized by several sectors in the economy and labour ministries who fear it will accelerate the inflationary process by increasing the state budget deficit."

Treasury Secreatary Aldo Ducler is reported to be one of the main opponents of the plan.

The public works programme worth 27 trillion pesos -- or 700 million dollars at the present exchange rate -- is expected to be announced in detail today. Economy Minister Jorge Wehbe, whoe department is supposed to provide the funds for the plan, Social Action Minister Adolfo Navajas Artaza, Planning Secretary Jose Bauer and Miret [as publish] will probably be holding a press conference at Government House to inform about future roads, atomic energy, hydro-electric and housing programmes to be carried out.

PUBLIC WORKS MONEY ALLOCATED TO PROVINCES

PY101947 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 9 Oct 82 p 9

[Text] The extra 38 trillion pesos to be added to the 1982 budget to finance an extra-ordinary public works project is to be divided almost exclusively between 11 provinces, which will receive 93 percent of this amount. The 11 provinces are Catamarca, Cordoba, Corrientes, Entre Rios, Jujuy, Mendoza, Misiones, Salta, San Luis, Santa Fe and Tucuman. Four of these will receive nearly 40 percent of the funds. These are Cordoba, 15.3 percent; Entre Rois, 15.4 percent; and Corrientes, 12.4 percent. [Preceding two sentences as published] These funds do not include national housing fund (Fonavi) money which will amount to 3.48 trillion pesos. The money assigned to each province is as follows: Catamarca 571.16 billion pesos, Cordoba 1.037 billion, Corrientes 792.4 billion, Entres Rios 983.31 billion, Jujuy 448.99 billion, Mendoza 84.75 billion, Misiones 118.45 billion, Salta 300.18 billion, San Luis 14.91 billion, Santa Fe 976.32 billion, Tucuman 600.17 billion and other provinces 442.678 billion.

OFFICIAL DENOUNCES PURCHASE OF SOVIET MACHINERY

PY081558 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2238 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 7 Oct (DYN) -- Industry and Mining Secretary Luis Gottheil has denounced to the "Purchase Argentine Goods" Commission the purchase of 26 power shovels, accessories and spare parts from the Soviet Union by the Argentine railways, because this purchase "affects Argentine industry," according to a note sent by Gottheil to the Association of Metallurgical Industries.

This association sent a note "to the Economy Ministry and to other areas of government" questioning the purchase of those machines from the Soviet Union, when they "are produced in the country with the most modern technologies and under international licences, similar in quality but lower in prices.

PRESIDENT-ELECT LEAVES LIMA FOR INAUGURATION

PY081848 Paris AFP in Spanish 1840 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] Lima, 8 Oct (AFP) -- Bolivian President-elect Hernan Siles Zuazo left for La Paz today at 1315 local time (1815 GMT) to assume the presidency of his country. Siles, who boarded a Lear jet of the Bolivian Air Force, was only accompanied by Felix Rospigliosi, the executive secretary of his party.

Arrives in La Paz

PY082018 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1953 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Gentlemen, dear listeners, once again reporting from El Alto International Airport, this time to inform you that the plane which is bringing the leader of the Bolivian people, Hernan Siles Zuazo who will soon be with his people, has just landed.

Rally Scheduled

PY081155 [Editorial report] La Paz Radio Illimani network in Spanish during the course of its regular 1100 GMT newscast reports that President-elect Hernan Siles Zuazo will arrive in La Paz at 1500 [1900 GMT] on 8 October and that there will be a popular rally held in San Francisco Plaza in La Paz. Radio Illimani says that Siles Zuazo is scheduled to speak to the people at approximately 1700 [2100 GMT].

Siles Zuazo Speaks at Rally

PY090008 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 2158 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Speech by Bolivian President-elect Hernan Siles Zuazo at Plaza San Francisco in La Paz -- live]

[Text] Companeros and Companeras: Let my first words be to pay profound homage to the Bolivian people who, in the face of adversity, have always kept intact and high their faith in the greatness of the country, more so in somber times. [applause] I pay homage to the workers in the field, the cities and mines who, with their effort, dignity and heroic stand have secured the access of the people to power that rightly belongs to them because they are the source of sovereignty and the beneficiary of all rights. [applause] These people have been the protagonists of the exemplary feat of forging the peaceful transition from dictatorship to democracy. The people do not yet realize the significance of that exemplary and unbending conduct of every Bolivian. Abroad, that conduct has had the effect of inspiring an analytical study of this new phenomenon in the contemporary history of the Americas.

Outside Bolivia, one feels quite often more proud of the people who speak their mind, reach their objectives fully aware of what they are doing. The strong people went through years of sacrifice to overcome difficulties. [words indistinct] These are times for organization and mobilization of the best resources the people can generate in the creative crucible out of which this nation emerged with its banners of the freedom of democracy that will never be wrested away from the hands of the workers. [applause]

Companeros and Companeras, I have told you that this is a time for sacrifice, but the sacrifice is beginning to yield results. It should then be possible to make a democratic and peaceful effort over the next hundred days in order to begin to clear up the economic situation. [applause] I believe that restraint will be necessary. And should there be bread, let it be the same in the homes of those who are rich as in the homes of those who are poor.

During the next 100 days we will do away with corruption and will inaugurate a new period of national revolution because this meeting and others to be held in the future where the people voice their opinion are possible thanks to the April 1952 revolution, to the peasants' incorporation into the life of the nation and to the organization of the large unions which constitute a federation of mine workers, the most prominent vanguard of the Bolivian people. [applause]

Right from the beginning we voiced our determination, our desire to bring an authentically representative government of a people who are mainly workers and peasants. However, respecting the opinion of these who disagree with us within the worker's organization, I must say right from the beginning that there will always be a cogovernment with all the workers who with their sacrifice (?support) the fatherland's economy and who, as a consequence, should participate in the decisionmaking which will mark history. [applause]

Furthermore, this objective will be achieved through the Democratic and Popular Unity, UDP, through the parties which it comprises. The political leadership of the UDP takes into account the ideals, the hopes, the rebellions of a people which never yielded to any dictatorship and which now more than ever seeks an accord which will include all of us. We will build a democracy which will be feasible so that we may never again have de facto governments [applause], so that we may never again endure fratricidal struggles due to the arrogant use of weapons.

During the next few days, the next few hours, we will consider several measures and the composition of the cabinet of the government of the UDP and the entire Bolivian people.

In facing this crowd, in facing the crowd which met us at El Alto and along the way to Plaza San Francisco, we decided that we must all be ready to make the greatest sacrifices to the benefit of our people.

Considering that Congress as it now functions does not represent a true balance of forces of the Bolivian people, the honorable senators and deputies will have to think hard to avoid indulging in plays and maneuvers which are contrary to the highest interests of the Bolivian people. [applause]

Companeros and Companeras, all the efforts we are undertaking are primarily intended to provide opportunities -- which they have not had before -- to the young peasants, to the young mineworkers and to the young city dwellers. We will decidedly promote the action of revolutionary youths in our fatherland, because the revolution of April 1952 will have to be updated in order to triumphantly proceed along the path of progress and socio-economic development, free of foreign oppression or dependence. We will basically govern for that youth. [applause]

We will begin with our educational aims so we can complete the work during our term. [applause] In this task we will give priority [words indistinct] to ensure the success of a campaign we must carry out in 4 years at most. [words indistinct] Teachers must begin to set the example of what the will of a united people can accomplish, and to try to shorten the deadline which I indicate for eliminating the scourge of illiteracy, which has done so much damage to our nation and our people in their march toward a better standard of living. [applause]

We are also determined, especially now that economic difficulties are affecting important sectors of the country, to provide prompt relief. Meanwhile, it will be up to those in government to set the example. We will reduce our salary as president of the republic to the average salary earned by the workers. [shouts]

Our first government efforts will be designed to gradually eliminate or to reduce underemployment and unemployment to normal levels.

But to attain this goal it is necessary that each worker, each citizen -- whatever his productive activity -- realize that there are no miracles in economics, but that by working harder and more honestly, productivity and resources can be increased which will permit us to progress toward better living conditions for our children and descendents. [words indistinct] We are working for the good of all the families of the country and, with that thought and ideal in mind, the last will be the first, the most oppressed will be the first. [applause]

Companeros and Companeras, it seems that more people are now crowding into this historical San Francisco Plaza.

We have returned to power with the same ideals we harbored in 1952, moved by the same desire of contributing to bring about revolutionary achievements. Now we will look ahead. We are going to act with justice and concern so as to maintain public order. We really want to have a democracy with total freedom, but we also want those who have no feelings for or belief in democracy and freedom, those who sometimes tragically disrupt our history to deprive the people of their essential human rights, to convince themselves that their time has passed, that they had better go to avoid trouble. [shouts]

Companeros and Companeras, in a matter of hours, chiefs of state from Mexico, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru will be here.

They come to watch, examine and analyze the people who performed so many feats in the struggle for human dignity. We must surround them with all the affection that must be accorded to those who come to cheer the people and express their solidarity as a minimum of recognition for the heroic struggle and the sacrifice of all the years which have been overshadowed by violence. [words indistinct]

It is quite possible that during the next few days, the next few hours, we may dictate certain measures which will make effective our widely preached but not always fulfilled solidarity.

We will start to negotiate our foreign debt without accepting impositions which may affect our sovereignty, and will seek that those negotiations be carried out jointly with those countries which, due to domestic or foreign factors, have serious economic problems or economic problems similar to ours. It is better for the Latin American people to negotiate jointly with the bankers than to do so individually, as if we were sitting in the dock in court.

This proposal for joint negotiations has met a strange coincidence. During the recent meeting of southern cone political parties held in Lima, one of our companeros of the National Revolutionary Movement of the Left, Companero (Felix), proposed joint action to renegotiate the foreign debt. The high ranking international official, Peruvian Citizen (Silva Ruete), has also just made a statement in which he proposes joint negotiations to prevent the imposition of obligations which authorities who are responsible for the management of the public funds cannot always fulfill.

But in addition to this, we will propose joint action by the Bolivian, Peruvian and Colombian Governments to establish a definite program to do away with the scourge of drug trafficking. But the large U.S. consumer market will also have to make its contribution in this regard. It will have to make the necessary loans to avoid harming the economy of the peasants who have been asked to plant substitute crops in order to reduce coca production. In this regard, we will not request $50 or $100 million but substantial amounts; aid which will not affect the country's ecology but which will promote the planting of crops which yield great profits. This aid, while doing away with that raw material from which cocaine is extracted, will leave the people no doubt that their health and youth, which is our main concern, is safe from the harmful effects of the drug.

All these aspects and others have been mentioned in our message to the Congress of the republic. But I want to say that from the first moment when we take over the government, we will accept all advice, criticism and all the necessary clarifications, no matter how harsh they may be, because we are not infallible but have the duty to serve the people who have demonstrated their faith in us as well as possible. [applause]

It has been said that the national Constitution would not be observed in some military sectors. I sincerely and frankly do want the rapproachment of the armed forces with the Bolivian people, but will accept no conditions whatsoever, no imposition whatsoever coming from military chiefs who stained the military institution [shouts and applause], who projected an image that is not in accordance with the lofty character, integrity and idealism of our people. We are not threatening, but we do know our constitutional duty. So in accordance with the law, we will demand that the organic charter of the armed forces be complied with, so that promotions not be given out of favoritism or corruption. That institution must be cleansed! [applause, shouts]

The time has come for all Bolivians to work in fraternal unity. To end this brief speech, I want to repeat, so that it is heard throughout the country, that the Bolivian Government we are inaugurating will be a government for all Bolivians. [applause, shouts]

Companeros and Companeras: Long live Bolivia; long live Bolivia; long live Bolivia! [shouts]

I want to thank the fellow mineworkers and peasants for coming to this great rally. My warmest greetings to the fellow mineworkers of Siglo Veinte, Catavi, (Millani), (Coro Coro), (Corsavia), (Colquin), Huanuni and all the centers in which the Bolivian worker shows his capacity to work and authentically sacrifices himself for his people.

[Prolonged chanting, shouting; unidentified voice goes into talks of the Bolivian people's struggle]

Companeras, Companeros, I also want to thank you for the effort made to come, all the way from your production and working centers, to this rally in which the entire country's faith in a better future is reiterated and renewed.

All the effort and (?all this struggle) will not be in vain. You will now have an honest government, a government which first of all responds to the interests of the worker in the fields, the mines and the cities.

And I want to remind you companeras and companeros that I am not only identified with you at election times.

Companeras and Companeros, as the companeros of (Minuni) well know, we personally were there at the foundation of the federation of mineworkers and at that time we also were the ones to establish union rights so that the way of thinking, the dignity and the struggle of the workers of my fatherland would be respected. [shouting]

I ask you who work in the state-owned mines to reflect in order to jointly adopt measures which will increase productivity, which will increase production so that every day there are fewer people working underground and more working above ground, because this is a sort of discrimination, abose of the work and health of other individuals. Most people in the mines work aboveground and leave the toughest job for those more energetic leaders of the working class.

This problem still exists but it will be up to you to modify this situation, and any suggestion that will increase productivity and production made by the Bolivian Miners Federation will always be listened to because it is the heritage of the miners and the entire Bolivian people.

TELAM REPORTS ON SILES ZUAZO'S NEW CABINET

PY101915 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1840 GMT 10 Oct 82

[Text] La Paz, 10 Oct (TELAM) -- President-elect Hernan Siles Zuazo, who will be inaugurated in the next few hours, was able to form his cabinet by distributing 18 ministerial posts among the factions that make up the front that took him to power, the Democratic and Popular Unity.

The ministerial posts were distributed among the National Revolutionary Movement of the left (MNRI) led by Siles Zuazo, the Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR) and the Bolivian Communist Party (PCB) -- which controls the Labor Federation.

It has been reported that the cabinet will be made up of the following:

Minister of foreign relations	Mario Velarde (MNRI)
Minister of interior	Felix Rospigliosi (MNRI)
Minister secretary general	Jorge Gonzalez (MNRI)
Minister of finance	Ernesto Arancibar (MIR)
Minister of industry and commerce	Jorge Crespo (MIR)
Minister of energy and hydrocarbons	Jorge O'Connor (MIR)
Minister of integration	Hernando Vaca Diez (MIR)
Minister of education	Alfonso Camacho
Minister of public health and social security	Mario Argandona (MIR)

INAUGURATION CEREMONY HELD IN CONGRESS PALACE

PY101929 [Editorial Report] La Paz Domestic Service in Spanish at 1012 GMT on 10 October begins live coverage from the Congressional Palace in La Paz to report on the arrival of officials to attend the inauguration of President-elect Hernan Siles Zuazo. The announcer states that outgoing President Gen Guido Vildoso Calderon has arrived.

The announcer reports the arrival of Bolivian Constitutional President-elect Hernan Siles Zuazo and his vice president, Jaime Paz Zamora. The announcer says the National Congress will be reopen at any time. He also reports heavy rains in La Paz.

The Peruvian, Ecuadorean and Colombian presidents are all present, stated the announcer. President-elect Hernan Siles Zuazo enters the hall waving the V signal with his left hand.

Outgoing President's Speech

PY102101 [Editorial Report] La Paz Domestic Service in Spanish at 2003 GMT 10 October begins live coverage of outgoing Bolivian President Guido Vildoso's speech. He says he received an armed forces mandate when he assumed office to secure the prompt recovery of democracy through elections and to implement a set of collective economic measures. He goes on to say that the economic measures were not applied because his government realized the political process had to be given priority. Vildoso then says "I firmly believe and am convinced that I have complied with my commitments toward the Bolivian people."

Outgoing President Vildoso says that the armed forces will loyally cooperate with the needs of the Bolivian people, and goes on to say that "the armed forces will retain those mechanisms required to safeguard and to defend the country's sovereignty and territorial integrity." Vildoso also warns that "to avoid, then, recurring cycles of military rule and civilian rule; to build a solid, durable, exemplary democracy, we will have to establish a true, genuine reconciliation among civilians and military."

General Vildoso concludes his speech by saying that "although this has been a de facto government, a government of transition, we have respected the fundamental rights and freedoms." Vildoso ends his speech at 2022 GMT.

More on Inauguration Ceremony

PY102116 [Editorial report] La Paz Domestic Service continues carrying the inauguration ceremonies of Bolivian President Siles Zuazo. At 2023 GMT, following the speech by outgoing President Vildoso, Bolivian Congress President Julio Garret Ayllon receives the presidential sash and baton from General Vildoso. He then reads what appears to be the decree naming Siles Zuazo president and Pa Zamora vice president. At 2027 GMT, the congress president administers the oath of office to Siles Zuazo.

At 2030 GMT Congress President Garret begins to speak. He says this swearing-in ceremony is taking place at a time when Bolivia is going through an unprecedented crisis. He says only democracy can solve the crisis. He says the country has to wage a battle against hunger, corruption, unemployment and loss of hope. The armed forces will now undertake their specific function of safeguarding sovereignty, says the president of congress. Garret concludes his speech at 2042 GMT.

At 2043 GMT Congress President Garret administers the oath of office to Vice President Paz Zamora. At 2045 GMT, following the administration of the oath of office to Vice President Paz Zamora, President-elect Hernan Siles Zuazo begins to speak.

Siles Zuazo's Inaugural Speech

PY110014 La Paz Domestic Service in Spanish 2046 GMT 10 Oct 82

[Inaugural speech delivered by Bolivian President Hernan Siles Zuazo at La Paz Legislative Palace -- live]

[Text] Mr President of the honorable Congress, their excellencies presidents of our sister republics, heads of special missions, ambassadors, former Bolivian presidents, senators and deputies, members of the Bolivian Armed Forces, ladies and gentlmen, people of Bolivia:

On greeting this honorable Congress and on receiving from the honorable senators and deputies the confirmation of the people's confidence, I want to be absolutely honest and sincere in establishing my political position to adequately reciprocate for the majority vote I have received.

It is encouraging for the Congress to have echoed the general outcry and to have contributed to clearing the path to democracy, the subsequent reaffirmation of which will depend on the loyalty with which all branches of government may contribute to achieving the one goal we must seek; social justice based on understanding and internal peace.

We cannot ask for more sacrifices from those who have always sacrificed. We will now have to ask sacrifices from those who have enjoyed privileges. In institutionalizing our democracy we will have to promote, as the first urgent task, the people's awareness of the country's socioeconomic reality.

Democracy as a government of the people for the people should truly represent our majority sectors. There can be no room in our country for elitist positions and, for the sake of democracy, we should not waste our energy in sectarian arguments. All branches of government should focus our efforts on pulling the country from the present abyss, both in the socioeconomic and moral aspects.

May the first understanding that was translated into the election of president and vice president by a majority vote -- an understanding which brought great satisfaction to popular sectors and honor upon us -- signify that the two-way communication that should exist between the people and their representatives will continue.

Democratic stability cannot be achieved without changes. Those who resist changes cannot truly be advocates of democracy. In our personal case, the 2 years that elapsed since the July 1980 coup are equivalent to 20 years or more in our past history in terms of the degree of maturity achieved by the people in this time.

May this Congress be able to echo the people's feelings so that it may continue to embody our representative democracy and thus permit us to solve our major national problems.

Since the vice president and I were elected 2 years ago, we have insisted on the need to hold a new popular consultation, an objective we failed to achieve. However, we are not going to look backward but forward. Furthermore, elections are not the only form of popular expression. There are some who want to advance a few years [passage indistinct]. It is just a matter of not sticking by an obsolete past, that we agree to listen to the people today so that we can embody the executive and legislative branches of today and tomorrow.

We should acknowledge that time does not pass in vain, that the present nation is different and that the executive and legislative branches are just forms of representation of that nation.

Full sovereignty always rests with the people, whom we must serve as their representatives.

Honorable Congress, as a tribute to a truth which the entire nation should know, I want to repeat here that at no time did we seek negotiations or electoral transactions, that we are only committed to our people. As is public knowledge, the votes with which I was elected president at this honorable chamber were cast in compliance with the people's mandates through their various organizations; unions, civic committees, [words indistinct] and finally a labor forum clearly pointed out the need to confirm those senators elected in the latest elections. [passage indistinct] before the congressional vote I want to clearly state it here. As a tribute to my people and to those congressmen who remained faithful to the mandate of their following, I want to express my gratitude for their position, for their behavior, which is far-reaching and which is in the best interests of the fatherland.

On emphasizing that we are initiating our government without any electoral compromises, we also want to make it clear, despite the overwhelming expresions of support we have received -- expressions which have remarkably increased over the past 2 years until reaching their peak during the historic welcome we received last Friday [sentence as heard]. I will never be able to forget this welcome, and the people will also treasure it as marking the initiation of a new time of peace, unity and work among all Bolivians.

We have invariably maintained our pluralist, unity-oriented position since the formation of the Democratic and Popular Unity [UDP] up until the convocation of the candidates who competed against us in the past elections and also in our contacts with several political representatives who approached us to exchange ideas on the national situation.

As soon as the Congress convened in the wake of a general strike, we again unsuccessfully appealed to other political forces [words indistinct].

Many political analysts may consider it suicide to accept this government under the present political conditions and when a country is experienced its most serious economic bankruptcy -- at a time when the world is also experiencing its worst crisis and we can expect little from others despite the generosity of friendly democratic countries.

I am aware of the magnitude of the effort that will be required and of the danger of failure which could discourage even those who could be our friends who sometimes think it over and run away.

After the long succession of military dictatorships that ruled the country since 1964, we contributed to the creation of the UDP. All political parties, including the National Revolutionary Movement, were then divided. With the exception of the short tenures of Generals Ovando and Torres, military regimes were characterized by their persecution of popular sectors which caused a regression in the political organization of the Bolivian people, although they did not prevent the people from achieving their maturity.

A plural system and the splintering of political slogans made it impossible to face the dictatorship. It was under those circumstances that we founded the UDP which, although it failed to encompass all political democratic popular organizations, became a solid front which realistically had chances of reaching power.

The process of national revolution, which had been interrupted by the military regimes, was carried on through the programs projected by the UDP.

The social structure of our country has particular characteristics, since its economic structure has maintained capitalistic forms for too long a time.

The position we have maintained since the beginning, which consisted of calling for the peaceful transition from a repressive regime to democracy, has managed to achieve a great movement of national unity and the democratization that is being commemorated in this ceremony -- something which foresees a widening in the future of the fields of action for all Bolivian people so they can render better service to the country.

That position which the UDP has strongly maintained since the beginning for the purpose of achieving harmony and the unity of the people has succeeded, and the people are aware of it.

We fought against dictatorship so that national unity would operate within the framework of a genuine and broad democracy that would be open to all trends of opinion and abundant in collective participation, but which would gradually lead to undisputed leadership and unity. We fought against dictatorship in order to build democracy and not to create an anarchy that might nourish another dictatorship.

Someone had to assume the responsibility of taking charge of the country. This responsibility has fallen on me, and I undertake it along with all those who want to share its risks. Let those who are willing to see the crisis destroy my administration in a short time know that I harbor no fears for the responsibility I am undertaking because I am certain that the people will succeed.

Through mass demonstrations and their categorical position, the Bolivian workers have ratified us as their representatives and have given us the necessary moral and material support to meet together with them the challenge of overcoming the country's bankrupt situation and of beginning to rebuild it. Therefore, I am certain that the Bolivian people will succeed through this consistency.

I have faith in the Bolivian people, since they are capable of making history and, with a record of heroic fighting, of gaining their freedom. I also have confidence in the fact that the Bolivian people will unite by overcoming disagreements and overlooking offences, so that we can begin working by looking to the future and not to the past.

We must build many things before we can make an analysis of former mistakes of or blame to be assigned. We have defeated dictatorship, which is the main thing.

We reassert that we will never support taking revenge for past offences, but rather will follow the example of the great and generous people. Above and beyond taking revenge for past offences, the government wants to build our homeland, for which our martyrs died.

The national front has not yet attained the unity that is called for by the heavy historic responsibility of rebuilding the country.

I hereby once again call on all Bolivian people, workers, professionals, Christians and agnostics, members of political parties and those who do not belong to any party and the armed forces to unite, because we want a government led by Bolivians that will work for the benefit of all the Bolivian people. [applause]

We all have a responsible job in rebuilding the nation. We must all join efforts, our initiatives and wills, without prejudice, without sectarian interests or privileges.

In order that democracy may be effective in this great unity of national liberation, the workers will have active participation in the administration of public enterprises. This participation by no means should involve meddling in production. On the contrary, I believe the workers are mature enough to defend their sources of income and to contribute with increasing production, not as exploited manpower by a foreign organization, but as a coparticipant of the companies' leaderships.

The private enterprises will receive at the same time all the necessary incentives for their development within a national plan for development and increased production of material goods and the exploitation of our resources.

As a sincere practicing Catholic I have learned to consider man as a subject and not as an object of production. The health of our people is the main and foremost concern and responsibility of the state, which recognizes the right of all to be healthy. I want to stress that I am not only referring to hospital treatment, but also to participating in the benefits of their own work so as to achieve a minimum of physical well-being.

Under the critical economic conditions we are experiencing in the country, this minimum rate is probably just enough for survival, but we must put an end to misery and privileges.

Bolivia owes much to international solidarity. And Bolivians rejoice over this democracy, over this ceremony attended by distinguished heads of state and representatives of different nations throughout the world who are honoring us with their presence; because they know that we are working for democracy which is a common cause of mankind, and because they know that we are extending the frontiers of democracy toward the south in the overwhelming advance of human freedom and rights for all nations on earth. [applause]

Finally, I want to say that the efforts we Bolivians make for the progress of our fatherland will benefit not only our nation but the great Latin American nation as well. [applause]

I want to add that although there is misery and anxiety in the country due to the economic difficulties -- some caused by foreign factors, others by internal events -- this country, messrs dignataries and diplomatic representatives, has a great asset and a great wealth; the Bolivian people, a hardworking people which had made this peaceful change toward democracy possible. I reiterate my faith in this people, and I reiterate my oath that I will be at the service of the last, so that they will be the first, and they are workers. [applause]

Inauguration Events Continue

PY102251 [Editorial report] La Paz Domestic Service in Spanish at 2106 GMT 10 October continues broadcasting live from the Congressional Palace. Vice President Jaime Paz Zamora invites Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde Terry to address Congress. Belaunde begins his speech at 2107 GMT.

Belaunde begins by saying that Bolivia is facing an historic event marked by the return to democracy. He urges all Bolivians to support their president.

After stating that America must support Bolivia and that he has faith in the future of Bolivia and of America regardless of all existing problems, Belaunde says that "Bolivia has a very important leverage of support, and it is not the only one, in the Andean Group." Belaunde then says that Bolivia is rich in energy resources, an advantage that not all countries have. Moreover, it has the possibility of participating in the Andean Group, in the Amazon Group and in the River Plate Basin Group. He concludes his speech at 2130 GMT.

At 2130 GMT the newly sworn-in vice president, Jaime Paz Zamora, closes the inauguration ceremonies with a 6-minute speech. Paz Zamora thanks Peruvian President Belaunde Terry for his remarks and says that democracy is a deserved triumph for the Bolivian people. In the international field, he says, Bolivia must try to obtain the solidarity of other countries as soon as possible to try to overcome the crisis. Paz Zamora then declares Congress to be in session. He concludes his remarks at 2136 GMT.

At 2137 GMT the announcer says the dignitaries are leaving Congressional Palace and will go to Government House where the cabinet will be sworn in. Upon reaching Government House, the announcer says, the group greets the assembled people and begins to review a military parade staged in their honor.

La Paz Domestic Service carries the sounds of music from a military band until 2224 GMT at which time the new Bolivian President Siles Zuazo begins an unscheduled speech.

Siles' Plaza Murillo Speech

PY110358 La Paz Domestic Service in Spanish 2224 GMT 10 Oct 82

[Speech delivered by Bolivian President Hernan Siles Zuazo to crowd gathered at Plaza Murillo in La Paz -- live]

[Text] This mass rally of workers, of city people, of fellow rural workers moves me and reminds me of those large demonstrations of the 1952 revolution. [applause, shouts]

It also reminds me of 1956 when I assumed the presidency of the republic through the sovereign mandate of the Bolivian people when there was also a rally like this one. Speaking to that crowd I said then that we would implement the program we had promised to the voters and that the program [words indistinct] the workers of the mining, rural sectors and cities. [applause, shouts]

Upon returning to the fatherland, I want to say that the wonderful victory achieved peacefully required more than a fratricidal struggle, more than the use of deadly weapons; it required awareness, maturity, discipline. It was necessary to avoid provocations [unidentified voice interrupts shouting: "Vildoso"] don't be unfair to Vildoso, please.

Then fellow workers, we should celebrate our victory as good Bolivians, without negative attitudes [applause, shouts] always looking to the future.

Now that we will have a government which truly represents our people, we ought to reflect -- as I said earlier -- that any effort aimed at increasing production or at reducing production costs will no longer leave but will stay in the country. Things will no longer be like they used to be when the tin that was produced with sweat, exhaustion and hunger went far away from our land to give satisfaction to privileged persons, leaving behind only misery and poverty.

The situation is now entirely different, fellow workers. We cannot work miracles from day to night. To lie to you would be to betray you and we have never lied to you. [applause, shouts]

The economic situation is very difficult. Never before in this century had there been a crisis like the one we are experiencing. This fact should cause us to reflect.

As soon as the situation returns to normal, we ought to save in order to prevent in the future other crisis like the present one. I am absolutely certain that this time we will move rapidly toward economic recovery, but this advancement will not be made to the detriment of the already shattered economy of the workers, since if there were sectors which have been permanently in crisis along with their families, then they are our fellow workers, especially the most sacrificed sectors who live in mining camps and peasant communities.

Now, there is another advantage that we must bear in mind, that is, that the main reason for the victory has been the (?support given) by the people. We won two elections. [passage indistinct] we knew that we were undermining the resistance of the repressive forces because each election showed what the people desired and what they did not want the armed forces to do. [shouts]

I was telling you that each one of us must consider that the factions of the Democratic and Popular Unity [UDP], which is a powerful and undefeated instrument, should increase in number, become competent, study and work in harmony, because it is the party that best represents Bolivian people. [shouts]

This unity should be clearly and democratically attained despite the errors and disagreements that might exist, since it is something that cannot be prevented within a party. An increase in these mistakes might lead to the breaking up of the UDP, which is contrary to the highest interests of Bolivian people. [shouts]

I tell you, my fellow partners, that disagreements can arise due to a lack of proper understanding. For this reason, we ought to immediately practice self-criticism, which does not mean criticizing others but oneself. [shouts]

I tell you this, my fellow partners, because we, the responsible leaders, have had an intense work to carry out and many problems to face. You would have also asked that disagreements be immediately overcome if you had participated in one of our meetings. What could separate us if we are really united? [shouts, slogans]

I tell you, therefore, my fellow workers, that concerning the parties which make up the UDP, if there is a situation of crisis where there shouldn't be one because we are united by common ideals, I as president of the UDP am going to resort to you, my fellow workers. [applause, shouts and slogans].

Dear fellow workers, I have great hopes that with your support and advice through the popular organizations and the labor unions you belong to, 4 years from now, with new young faces, with new [word indistinct] we will stage another spontaneous demonstration like this one here at Plaza Murillo [applause, shouts and slogans chanted]

Can you see how this self-criticism and rectification took place, because there was no ill intention by one man toward the other? It is just the effect of the excitement and fervor of this good young man. [sentence as heard] [shouts]

I ask you again to relax and to continue this celebration on all streets and plazas. [shouts] to celebrate [shouts and slogans].

Dear fellow workers, on this very occasion each year we will stage new rallies like this one to celebrate the anniversary of the great democratic victory of the UDP, to celebrate the unity of the Bolivian people. Until then, and thank you, dear friends. [shouts]

Continued Coverage

PY102331 [Editorial report] At 2239 GMT La Paz Domestic Service in Spanish disbands until 2318 GMT. At 2318 GMT the Bolivian radios go into network again to cover the ceremony of swearing in the members of the new Bolivian cabinet from Government House.

Cabinet Members Sworn In

PY110043 [Editorial report] La Paz Domestic Service in Spanish at 2318 GMT on 10 October begins live coverage of the swearing-in ceremony of the new Bolivian cabinet, which is held at Government House in La Paz. At 2324 an unidentified official reads out the decree naming the following new cabinet members:

Minister of foreign affairs and religion	Mario Velarde Dorado
Minister of interior, migration and justice	Mario Roncal Antezana
Minister of national defense	Jose Ortiz Mercado
Minister of planning and coordination	Arturo Ninez del Prado
Minister of finance	Ernesto Aranibar Quiroga
Minister of education and culture	Alfonso Camacho Pena
Minister of transport and communication	Hernando Pope Martinez
Minister of industry, commerce and tourism	Jorge Crespo Velasco
Minister of labor and labor development	Roberto Arnez (Villaroel)
Minister of public health and social security	Mario Argandona Yanez
Minister of mines and metallurgy	Carlos Barragan Vargas
Minister of agriculture livestock and campesino affairs	Zenon Barrientos Mamani
Minister of energy and hydrocarbons	Jorge O'Connor (Deanmach)
Minister of urban development and housing	to be designated
Minister secretary of the presidency	Horacio Torres Guzman
Minister of information	Jorge Gonzalez Roda
Minister of integration	Hermando Vaca Diez
Minister of aeronautics	to be designated

Inauguration Coverage Ends

PY110119 [Editorial report] La Paz Domestic Service in Spanish continues its live coverage of inauguration activities. At 2318 GMT the announcer describes the scene from Government House where the ceremony to swear in the members of the new Bolivian cabinet has just gotten underway.

At 2324 GMT the decree naming the new ministers is read and at 2326 GMT the new cabinet members are administered the oath of office by President Siles Zuazo.

Following the oath of office, the new foreign minister, Mario Velarde Dorado, begins to speak at 2329 GMT on behalf of all new cabinet members. Velarde thanks the new president for his confidence in the new ministers and says they will work for the benefit of Bolivia. He says they will respect the rights of the people. He says the cabinet will adopt measures aimed at resolving the present crisis such as reducing unemployment.

With regard to foreign policy, Velarde says the cabinet will implement an independent and nonaligned policy in keeping with Bolivia's interests. Velarde says Bolivian foreign policy will have the following objectives: "An economic independence which will make feasible free negotiations and the signing of bilateral and multilateral agreements; political stability and institutional continuity in maintaining the full exercise of democracy so that by the end of this 4-year period of democratic reestablishment, during which we will be able to set the basic guidelines of a coherent foreign policy, we will also be able to find solutions to the socioeconomic problems of the nation through our own initiatives and with patriotism and enthusiasm.

Thus we promise to support the structure of our democracy based on the following points:

"To maintain relations with all nations regardless of their ideologies and their economic systems; to participate actively in integration efforts, giving priority attention to national interests; respect for the ideological pluralism of nations; reaffirmation of the principles of self-determination and nonintervention; a policy of demand for an outlet to the sea, based on the very regional nature and character of the problem, as an element essential for peace and security among South American nations because the Bolivian landlocked problem is a continental problem; reorganization of the diplomatic service in order to adapt it to the institutional changes."

Foreign Minister Velarde concludes his speech at 2342 GMT, at 2343 GMT the live coverage of the inauguration ends.

COB OFFICIAL ON TIES WITH SILES GOVERNMENT

PY092013 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] Aldo Flores, press secretary of the Bolivian Labor Federation -- COB -- has stated that the Bolivian labor movement must remain politically independent from any government. He was referring to recent remarks which COB Leader Juan Lechin Oquendo made in Lima. Lechin Oquendo had said that the COB would participate in the government provided it gave the organization 50 percent of the cabinet positions. Aldo Flores said: [Begin recording] The fact is that so far our executive board has not discussed any proposals. Through the various news agencies we learned about Hernan Siles Zuazo's [words indistinct] with the COB. So far we have remained politically independent and we believe that this is the way it should be to better defend class interests. [end recording]

He indicated, however, that should the incoming government make a formal offer for participation it would be duly studied by the appropriate bodies of the organization. [recorded passage indistinct]

Aldo Flores said that the installation of the Democratic and Popular Unity administration on 10 October will be a major change in the political, economic and social lifestyle of the nation. He added that this aspect will be analyzed at a coming meeting of the COB. [Begin recording] We are planning to hold a meeting on either Tuesday or Friday to discuss the new political situation and it is possible that we will call a national meeting of the COB. [end recording]

MINISTER CITES LOSSES CAUSED BY MINERS STRIKE

PY081613 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] The Mines and Metallurgy Ministry has assessed the losses caused by the mineworkers strike at $30 million. Gen Octavio Villavicencio Quintanilla, mines and metallurgy minister, yesterday reported that all mining districts have gone back to work with the exception of Huanuni. This is what General Villavicencio told journalists about the conflict with the mineworkers:

[Begin recording] Negotiations were held between the state corporation and the mineworkers. The Comibol [Mining Corporation of Bolivia] has offered as much as it could, 21,000 Bolivian pesos to each worker, payable over 3 months. Altogether this will cost Comibol 500 million pesos.

[Question] Will this bonus be paid to all Comibol employees, that is, mineworkers, administrative employees, drillers?

[Answer] I believe that this bonus will be paid to all Comibol workers.

[Question] Including the administrative workers of the main office?

[Answer] Yes, yes. [end recording]

At the same time, Minister Villavicencio also announced that the National Smelting Enterprise -- ENAF -- will be centralized in Oruro next year. He added that the same thing will probably happen with the Karachipampa iron and steel complex. He concluded by saying that at this point the area under his ministry's jurisdiction is experiencing severe problems.

[Begin recording] Well, the state-owned mining enterprises have been having many problems, particularly because of the fluctuating prices of minerals on the international market and also because of the GSA [U.S. General Services Administration] stockpile sales which force international prices down. Because of all this, our mining sector is not in good shape. But in any case, it is still the main pillar of the national economy and it deserves all the support it can get. [end recording]

LIDIA GUEILER RETURNS FROM EXILE IN CHILE

PY091942 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 9 Oct 82

[Report from La Paz International Airport]

[Excerpt] Adolfo Perez Esquivel, Nobel Peace Prize winner, has highlighted the courage and the organization of the Bolivian people, who carried out a peaceful resistance in order to obtain a return to democracy. This once again demonstrates that sectorial unity is important in order to return to a democratic system, said Perez Esquivel, who arrived in La Paz at 1105 on board an Aerolineas Argentinas flight.

Former President Lidia Gueiler Tejada also arrived on the same flight.

CUBA'S RODRIGUEZ ARRIVES FOR SILES INAUGURATION

PY092212 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2155 GMT 9 Oct 82

[Text] La Paz, 9 Oct (LATIN-REUTER) -- Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Cuban Council of Ministers, arrived here today to attend tomorrow the inauguration of Hernan Siles Zuazo as constitutional president of Bolivia.

In a brief statement to the press, the high-ranking Cuban official stated that Bolivian democracy can count on the firm solidarity and understanding of the Cuban Government. He said Fidel Castro's regime is deeply interested in Bolivia's democratization, which not only concerns Bolivia but will have an impact on Latin America at large.

Remarks at Airport

PY100112 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Oct 82

[Statement by Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Cuban Council of Ministers, at La Paz airport on 9 October -- recorded]

[Text] I want to express my cordial thanks and a fraternal greeting in keeping with that Latin American spirit I referred to earlier. Our delegation, which personally represents President Fidel Castro, consists of Comrade Jorge Lezcano, vice president of the National Assembly of the People's Government; Comrade Ricardo Alarcon, vice minister of foreign relations; and Carlos Martinez Salsamendi, who is my adviser.

NICARAGUA'S RAMIREZ SEES IMPROVED RELATIONS

PY100159 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Oct 82

[Text] On his arrival at La Paz airport, Nicaraguan junta member Sergio Ramirez today said: [Begin recording] Well, we are here representing the Sandinist National Liberation Front and the Nicaraguan Government of National Reconstruction to express our happiness over the democratic process which begins today in Bolivia. Our presence in Bolivia is designed to convey our solidarity with the democratic change in Bolivia, with Dr Siles Zuazo, with Jaime Paz and with the parties that make up their coalition. [end recording]

The Nicaraguan official also said that Bolivian-Nicaraguan relations were already resumed and that now we just have to exchange ambassadors and to comply with the required protocol procedures.

Commenting on the subject, Sergio Ramirez said: [Begin recording] Relations have been resumed in practice. We should make it clear that we did not sever relations. We have maintained relations through the Bolivian representatives, Dr Siles Zuazo and Dr Jaime Paz. What we will sign tomorrow will be just a protocol document. [end recording]

Bolivian-Nicaraguan relations have been interrupted since the coup led by Gen Luis Garcia Meza on 17 July 1980.

USSR'S LOMONOSOV ARRIVES, VIEWS COOPERATION

PY101836 Paris AFP in Spanish 1715 GMT 10 Oct 82

[Text] La Paz, 10 Oct (AFP) -- There are good prospects of cooperation between Bolivia and the Soviet Union, Vladimir Lomonosov, who is representing the Soviet Union at the presidential inauguration, said today in La Paz.

Lomonosov, chairman of the State Committee for Labor and Social problems, stated that Soviet relations with other countries are based on equal rights and that no political considerations are involved in the respective negotiations. It was also learned that the Soviet delegate was declared an illustrious guest of the city by La Paz Mayor Alfonso Gonsalvez.

CHILEAN COMMUNIST CONGRATULATES BOLIVIAN PEOPLE

PY091935 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 9 Oct 82

[Text] The secretary general of the Chilean Communist Party [PCCH], Orlando Millas, has stated that the Chilean people have great respect for the Bolivian people and especially great admiration for their having reestablished democracy. He also expressed his best wishes that the Bolivian people, led by their most highly qualified leaders, will know how to consolidate the process so that it will benefit the people themselves, because it is always the people who are mistreated when the freedom of the citizen is curtailed, Millas asserted.

The PCCH's secretary general said that the Bolivian people must be sure that they can count on the solidarity and support of this people at this time [as heard], when it is needed, in order to advance, and therefore we will wait and see what the government that is headed by Dr Hernan Siles Zuazo will do. Regarding Bolivia's landlocked situation, Millas said that this problem will be resolved only when the Chilean people return to a state of law. He said that this problem was being appropriately channeled during the government of Salvador Allende, which was overthrown by the armed forces on 13 September 1973.

NEW MILITARY COMMANDERS SWORN IN 11 OCTOBER

PY112332 [Editorial Report] La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish at 2216 GMT 11 October begins live coverage, relayed in progress from Government Palace, of the installation of new military commanders. President Hernan Siles Zuazo opens the ceremony stating that his government intends "to cooperate in every possible way to allow the armed forces of my fatherland to be reunited with the people from whom they come and whom they serve." He went on to say that as a Chaco war veteran he had met different chiefs and officers who are worthy of their people and of the mission entrusted to them, and that as a man of good will, "I sincerely hope that what we saw yesterday during the rally following my presidential inauguration will not be repeated." He concluded his speech announcing the swearing in ceremony of the new military commanders.

Next the decree designating Brig Gen Oscar Villa Uriosti as new aeronautics minister is read. The decree adds that the new minister is to be installed in a special ceremony at Government Palace on 11 October 1982.

The defense minister then presides over the swearing in ceremony of the new aeronautics minister. Shouts are heard in the background.

A second decree is then read designating the armed forces chiefs as follows:

Commander in chief of the Armed Forces of the nation	Maj Gen Alfredo Villaroel Barja
Commander in chief of the army	Maj Gen Simon Sejas Tordoya
Commander in Chief of the Bolivian Air Force	Brig Gen Juan Munoz Rebollo
Commander general of the Bolivian Navy	Vice Adm Wilfredo de la Barra Saavedra

Following reading of the decree, the new commanders are sworn in.

An unidentified officer then addresses the new commanders saying that the difficult economic situation in the country has gradually affected the armed forces which has been forced to outline a number of objectives to overcome the crisis through a domestic peace and honest work. He concludes his speech by thanking President Siles Zuazo for the confidence placed in them.

President's Address

PY120021 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 2216 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Bolivian President Hernan Siles Zuazo's speech on installing new commanders in chief of the armed forces at Government House in La Paz on 11 October -- live]

[Text] [in progress] ...according to the national legislation related to the armed forces. On this occasion I want to tell you that it is my government's intention to cooperate in every way possible so that the armed forces of my fatherland will be reunited with the people from whom they come and whom they serve. I am telling you this as a soldier of the fatherland.

I participate in the Chaco war and there I met chiefs and officers who were worthy of their people and worthy of the mission entrusted to them. Taking the opportunity of this occasion, I sincerely want to say that as a man of good will I hope that what we saw yesterday during the rally following my presidential inauguration will not be repeated.

I will make all possible efforts so that this reunion will take place as soon as possible, with your cooperation. And when the troops, chiefs and officers of our armed forces parade on the streets, the people will rejoice seeing these armed forces as supporters of the people's efforts at work and in progress.

NAVY RELEASES LIST OF NEW ASSIGNMENTS FOR 1983

PY080213 Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 28 Sep 82 pp C1, CR

[Text] The Chilean Navy yesterday released the new assignments of navy commanders for 1983. According to the list released by the Navy's Public Relations Department, current Health Minister Rear Adm Hernan Rivera Calderon will become head of the Chilean Naval mission to London.

Rear Adm Maurice Poisson Eastman, chief of the Navy's General Staff, and Vice Adm Luis de los Rios Echeverria, commander in chief of the 1st Naval Zone, headquartered in Valparaiso, among others, will remain in their posts.

The official communique does not mention the names or posts for the following officers: Vice Adm Ronald McIntyre Mendoza, chief of the National Defense Staff; Vice Adm Guillermo Aldoney Hanssen, director general of Services; Rear Adm Eri Soltis Oyarzun, director of the Maritime Territory and Merchant Marine; and Rear Adm Jorge Contreras Sepulveda, director of Armaments.

The communique released yesterday afternoon includes the official organization of the Naval High Command for next year. It states: Chief of the Navy's General Staff; Vice Adm Maurice Poisson Eastman.

Commander in chief of the 1st Naval Zone:	Vice Adm Luis de los Rios Echeverria.
Commander in chief of the 3d Naval Zone:	Rear Adm Jorge Baeza Concha.
Director of the Shipyard and Arsenal:	Rear Adm Oscar Paredes Vignolo.
Director general of Services:	Rear Adm German Guesalaga Toro.
Commander in chief of the Squadron:	Rear Adm Rolando Garcia le Blanc.
Director of the Supply and Accounting Department:	Rear Adm Pedro Larrondo Jara.
Health director:	Rear Adm Rene Migoieles Orellana.
Auditor general:	Rear Adm Aldo Montagna Bargetto.
Head of the Chilean Naval mission to Washington:	Rear Adm Sergio Sanchez Luna.
Director general of Personnel:	Rear Adm Ramon Undurraga Carvajal.
Commander of Naval Aviation:	Rear Adm Ernesto Huber von Appen.
Commander general of the Marine Corps:	Rear Adm Pablo Wounderlich Piderit.
Deputy chief of the Navy's General Staff:	Rear Adm John Howard Balaresque.
Director of Engineering:	Rear Adm Luis Lara Marxhall.
Chief of the Navy's Cabinet:	Rear Adm Rigoberto Cruz Johnson.
Director of Armaments:	Rear Adm Guillermo Garcia Lemaitre.
Secretary general of the navy:	Capt Fernando Camus Scherrer.
Director of Training:	Capt Jorge Sepulveda Ortiz.
Director general of the Maritime Territory and of the National Merchant Marine:	Capt Victor Larenas Guijada.
Commander in chief of the 2d Naval Zone:	Capt Osvaldo Schwarzenberg Stegmaier.
Comptroller of the navy:	Capt Fernando Navajas Irigoyen.
Chief of the Social Security Service:	Capt German Valdivia Keller.

GOVERNMENT, EASTERN AIRLINE EXCHANGE CHARGES

PY081606 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0039 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Santiago, 7 Oct (LATIN-REUTER) -- The Chilean Government denied today any direct intervention to prevent the return to the country of Jaime Castillo Velasco, expelled leader of the Christian Democratic Party, who was not allowed to board a commercial flight in Lima.

Ambrosio Rodriguez, Interior Ministry legal adviser, said that the U.S. Eastern Airline decided on its own not to allow Castillo Velasco to embark because it was certain that he would not be allowed to get off in Santiago.

He added that this decision probably derives from the much-ballyhooed government decision to prevent the return of Castillo, expelled 2 years ago for the second time, accused of violating the current ban on political activities in Chile. Eastern Airlines sources stated in Lima that they prevented Castillo from boarding the plane in compliance with orders given by the Chilean Government, according to press reports from Lima.

Nevertheless, the two reporters who were detained at the local airport when they tried to cover the possible return of the former justice minister, exiled in Caracas since August 1981, were released this afternoon.

ASSOCIATED PRESS sources stated that AP reporters Carlos Cisternas and Santiago Yankin were freed after 6 hours of detention, during which they were interrogated and filmed in the indentification procedure.

AMBASSADOR TO ARGENTINA ON BILATERAL TIES

PY092029 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 9 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Sergio Onofre Jarpa, Chilean ambassador to Argentina, has stressed the importance of Argentine-Chilean ties. He noted, however, that common objectives are often distorted by those who are attempting to draw the two countries apart.

Jarpa Reyes made this statement during a press conference, in which it was announced that Chilean and Argentine businessmen will hold another meeting at the FISA [Santiago Industrial Fair] premises on 29 October.

CARABINEROS COMMANDER VISITS SOUTH KOREA

PY081740 Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 30 Sep 82 p C3

[Text] South Korean Prime Minister Kim Sang-hyop received Gen Cesar Mendoza Duran, commander of the Chilean Carabineros Police and member of the government junta, the day before yesterday in a special meeting. The prime minister gave a luncheon in honor of General Mendoza, who arrived in Seoul on 27 September.

The Korean Embassy in Chile reported that the visit is in response to an invitation extended some time ago by President Chon Tu-hwan on behalf of the Korean government. General Mendoza traveled with his wife Alicia Godoy and a small delegation.

During his stay in South Korea, which will end tomorrow, Friday, General Mendoza will meet with President Chon Tu-hwan and with Foreign Ministry officials. He will also visit the Police Academy, the border city of Panmunjom and the steel plant in the port of P'ohang in the south.

Carabineros Inspector General Rodolfo Stange Oelckers assumed temporarily the command of that institution during the absence of General Mendoza. Stange Oelckers also became an acting member of the government junta.

GOVERNMENT DECREES STATE OF ECONOMIC EMERGENCY

PA090440 Paris AFP in Spanish 0357 GMT 9 Oct 82

[Text] Bogota, 8 Oct (AFP) -- The Colombian Government tonight decreed a state of economic emergency in the financial sector, recently affected by a series of irregularities in some private banks. In an unscheduled brief message delivered at 2230 by radio and television, President Belisario Betancur announced the nationalization of the Banco del Estado, which was interviewed a few weeks ago as result of irregularities in handling the funds of clients with checking and savings accounts.

Betancur said that the guilty will be punished, and that from now on the citizens' economic tranquillity will be guaranteed. President Betancur also threatened to nationalize banks and corporations that violate the law. The decision, reached according to Article 122 of the Constitution, had received a favorable opinion from the Council of State, which held a special meeting on Friday at the request of the executive branch.

FOREIGN MINISTER ON DIFFERENCES WITH VENEZUELA

PA111502 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Text] Bogota -- Colombian Foreign Minister Rodrigo Lloreda Caicedo said the frustration caused by failure to reach a definition by Colombia and Venezuela on their marine and submarine areas has stirred much skepticism. At the same time, he urged the neighboring country to continue negotiations for the benefit of both nations.

In a statement to the Venezuelan press, Lloreda Caicedo noted that the talks have been suspended since October 1980 when the Caraballeda process concluded and a draft treaty submitted at the time was never signed.

The Colombian foreign minister said the frustration resulting from the failure of direct negotiations has given the Colombian people the impression that Venezuela is not interested in a final solution to the differences. He added, however, that it is not a matter of Colombia impinging on Venezuelan rights or vice versa, but of the search for a settlement and coexistence on a topic of current interest to both our communities. The foreign minister voiced hope that the issue would not be allowed to keep the two countries from working jointly on other aspects of mutual interest.

MILITARY SUPPORTS POLITICAL AMNESTY BILL

PA100223 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0159 GMT 9 Oct 82

[By Jesus Fonseca Escartin]

[Excerpt] Bogota, 8 Oct (EFE) -- The Colombian military has said that it will now be an obstacle to the amnesty bill for the guerrillas that is currently being debated by the Congress.

This was stated by Defense Minister Gen Fernando Landazabal Reyes in view of fears expressed by some Colombian politicians and intellectuals over the possibility that the armed forces will not favor an understanding with the guerrillas.

The attitude of the Colombian Army contributes to creating a new climate that is broadly favorable to a prompt debate of the bill, which is part of the Betancur administration's basic program.

In the past few hours, House and Senate commissions agreed on the need to expedite approval of the amnesty bill for political crimes, "So as not to further delay answering the anxious expectations aroused by the debate on peace in Colombia."

To this end, an eight-member legislative subcommission will begin work in the coming days on the task of presenting an urgent report, which will be submitted for approval by the Senate and House.

Rebels Ask End to 'War'

PA100507 Paris AFP in Spanish 1413 GMT 9 Oct 82

[Text] Bogota, 9 Oct (AFP) -- The Communist Party of Colombia [PCC] has asked the army to stop pursuing its militants, as a contribution to real peace in the nation. Alberto Rojas, PCC representative in the Peace Commission designated by President Betancur to seek the reintegration of the rebels to civilian life, emphasized that if the country wants to live in a true climate of peace, the military institution must "cease its undeclared war" against communism in Colombia.

PCC Secretary General Gilberto Vieira recently charged in a harsh exchange of words with Defense Minister Gen Fernando Landazabal that in the past 30 years some 2,000 peasants have been killed by the army. For his part, the high-ranking military officer claimed that in that time 30,000 laborers had been slain by the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), which he accused of being the armed branch of the PCC, which promoted the violence. Finally, Rojas asked the government to guarantee to guerrillas who want to accept the amnesty bill being debated by the National Congress their personal security and that of their families. He accused the military "of unacceptable interference in the political life of the fatherland."

NINE GUERRILLAS KILLED IN TWO INCIDENTS

PA090211 Paris AFP in Spanish 1826 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] Bogota, 8 Oct (AFP) -- It was reported here today that nine guerrillas -- seven members of the Communist Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) and two members of the pro-Chinese People's Liberation Army (EPL) -- were killed in combat today. The Defense Ministry reported that seven of the guerrillas were killed near Puerto Lopez, in the eastern plains, while attempting to kidnap a wealthy farmer, when regular troops caught them by surprise. Four other guerrillas were captured and a large quantity of arms was seized.

In addition, early this morning a group of EPL guerrillas attacked Donceblo, in Caqueta Department, but they were repelled by the police. During the attack, the guerrillas almost destroyed the police headquarters building with grenades. This was followed by an intense exchange of fire. The guerrillas, whose number has not yet been ascertained, lost two of their combatants before escaping into the jungle. The police reported one wounded officer.

The Colombian Congress is currently discussing an amnesty program for the guerrillas.

GUERRILLAS, POLICE CLASH IN TOWN PLAZA

PA111626 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1700 GMT 10 Oct 82

[Text] Pacho, Cundinamarca -- This small town woke up today to a curfew and dry law. Both measures will probably be extended until the weekend. Guerrillas and policemen clashed yesterday at the public plaza. As a result, 4 people were killed and 10 were injured. Two members of the so-called Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, a national police agent and a civilian were killed in the clash.

In view of the gravity of the situation and fearing a new incursion by the guerrillas, Mayor (Adolfo Rene Benitez) decreed a curfew from 1800 until 0600 the next day and the dry law after consulting with the governor or Cundinamarca. Soldiers and policemen are heavily patrolling Pacho. The army sent in some of its men yesterday evening to help search for the rebels who have not yet been located.

GOVERNMENT REQUESTS REFINANCING OF DEBT

PA100155 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] On 18 October, delegates of the banks with which Ecuador has credits will meet with an Ecuadorean commission. In a message addressed to the four biggest creditors, the highest economic authorities of the country have formally requested the renegotiation of the Ecuadorean debt, that is, to extend and refinance the payments due between 1 November 1982 and 31 December 1983 in the amount of $1,224,000,000. Ecuador has found it necessary to request the renegotiation of its public debt because of the financial crisis it is facing.

Jose Antonio Correa, president of the Ecuadorean Monetary Board, and Pedro Pinto Rubianes, finance and credit minister, have sent the following message to the four biggest creditors:

We wish to inform you that we would like to have a meeting in New York with our creditor banks on Monday, 18 October 1982, to present updated economic information and request that the creditor banks consider the extension and refinancing of the Ecuadorean public debt that falls due between 1 November 1982 and 31 December 1983.

We ask that you form a proceedings committee. We believe that this committee should be composed of Ecuador's largest creditor banks, represented with an adequate geographical distribution.

To facilitate complete understanding of this request, the government wishes to state:

1. The government has decided that this request for refinancing should cover only the portion of the public debt that is due from November 1982 to December 1983 and not the rest of the debt. The total of the public debt to date is $4,681,000,000. The payments due for which refinancing is being requested amount to $1,224,000,000.

2. This request for refinancing does not include the private debt registered at the Central Bank. The issuing institution will continue providing exchange for this service.

3. The government is requesting the refinancing of the 1982-83 payments because their amount is above the average of payments for previous years, creating an unfavorable profile inconsistent with foreign exchange income.

4. Now that this measure aimed at making more rational the profile of the public debt -- the total of which is within reasonable limits — has been explained, we are sure that the international banks will continue dealing in a normal fashion with the public and private sectors of Ecuador during the period of renegotiation and above all in the future.

5. The negotiating commission made up of the president of the Ecuadorean Monetary Board, the finance minister and the general manager of the Central Bank will report on the results achieved at the end of the negotiations, which will last several weeks.

The government and the commission call on Ecuadoreans to contribute to the success of the negotiations with an attitude of prudence, and we ask that they abstain from making statements that could undermine these negotiations, which are very important for the country.

MINISTRY'S OBJECTIONS TO PERUVIAN GROUND STATION

PA081242 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0810 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Quito, 6 Oct (LATIN-REUTER) -- The Foreign Ministry said last night that during the assembly of the International Telecommunications by Satellite (Intelsat) organization that is underway in Washington, "Ecuador voiced its objections to Peru's installation of a nonstandard telecommunications ground station in the Chavez Valdivia sector at the junction of the Comaina and Cenepa Rivers," on the border between the two countries.

"Ecuador is stating this objection because the Chavez Valdivia ground station is located in the Cenepa River basin, in an area about which Peru cannot even invoke the Rio de Janeiro protocol, which was imposed on Ecuador by force through military occupation," the official communique states.

The statement adds that "the Peruvian delegation (to the Intelsat meeting) opposed the Ecuadorean objection."

"The events at the Intelsat assembly once again highlight the existence of the territorial problem (of Ecuador) with Peru and the need, as Ecuador has repeatedly indicated, for it to be resolved by means of one of the methods of peacefully solving conflicts," the communique emphasizes.

FOREIGN MINISTER ON BORDER PROBLEM WITH PERU

PA092244 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] I have maintained and continue to maintain that there is a big territorial problem between Ecuador and Peru related to the lack of a demarcated border, since even according to the protocol invoked by Peru this borderline cannot be fixed, said Ecuadorean Foreign Minister Luis Valencia Rodriguez, refuting a statement by the Peruvian delegate regarding Valencia's speech at the UN General Assembly.

Regarding the statement by Peruvian delegate Ambassador (Hugo Palma) [As heard] Valencia Rodriguez said that the Condor Mountain range is not mentioned in the Rio de Janeiro protocol, since in that area there are two watersheds instead of one, and therefore actions carried out before this geographical accident became known are meaningless. He stressed that the Rio de Janeiro protocol resulted from Peruvian aggression in 1941, and that this same instrument recognizes that part of the Ecuadorean territory was occupied by the Peruvian Armed Forces.

BRAZILIAN OFFICIAL ON ARMS SALE TO GUYANA

PA081257 Paris AFP in Spanish 1505 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Caracas, 6 Oct (AFP) -- Helio Jaguaribe, president of the Brazilian Council of International Relations, denied in Caracas today that an announced Brazilian sale of weapons to Guyana means a change in the Brazilian authorities' position toward Venezuela.

Jaguaribe is in the Venezuelan capital to participate in a seminar on comparative foreign policies of Latin America.

Brazil decided to sell conventional weapons to its neighbor Guyana during the recent official visit to Brazil by Guyanese President Forbes Burnham.

"The Guyanese could very easily have purchased those conventional weapons anywhere else," Jaguaribe said.

"Brazil feels much more identified with Venezuela than with Guyana. The great majority of the Brazilian people feel this way, while my country's relations with Guyana are much more distant and are handled state to state," he said.

"It must be reiterated that throughout its history Brazil has opposed the use of military formulas in solving border problems; the example of the Malvinas has shown just how useless military actions are for this purpose," the Brazilian economist indicated.

"In the case of the dispute between Guyana and Venezuela, Brazil would like to see them resort to international organizations, through consultation with the responsible institutions, through negotiations or through a new arbitration decision," he said.

"We would never look favorably upon a new armed conflict, which would solve nothing," Jaguaribe added.

NONALIGNED MOVEMENT MEMBERSHIP TALKS POSTPONED

PA082359 Caracas Radio Rumbos Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] The discussion of Venezuela's membership in the Nonaligned Countries Movement has once again been postponed. As we have been reporting, the nonaligned countries are holding meetings at the United Nations.

The decision regarding Venezuela's entrance into that organization was made after 5 days of discussion. No pronouncement has been issued on the Venezuelan case in view of the objections made by Guyana. Venezuela's entrance into the Nonaligned Movement will be left in the hands of a coordinating commission that must issue its decision before 1 March 1983.

Opposition Sees 'Setback'

PA102124 Paris AFP in Spanish 1412 GMT 10 Oct 82

[Text] Caracas, Oct 10 (AFP) -- The Venezuelan opposition has blamed Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco for the setback suffered by Venezuela at the latest meeting of the Nonaligned Movement, which postponed Venezuela's membership request for 5 months.

In an action without precedent in the history of the Nonaligned Movement, Guyana, which is on the movement's board of directors, successfully opposed the request from Venezuela, which has been an observer for almost 20 years. Guyana and Venezuela have a controversy over the Essequibo territory in west Guyana.

The Venezuelan opposition agreed with the government that "maneuvers by Guyana" during the meeting of the movement's Coordinating Bureau last week in New York prevented Venezuela from joining the movement as a full member, but the opposition blamed Venezuelan diplomacy.

Enrique Tejera, secretary of the international affairs office of Democratic Action, a social democratic party that is the country's most important opposition party, said: "Venezuela should not have requested formal admittance without first being sure it had the votes."

Jorge Clavarria, an editor and independent presidential candidate, said that the postponement of Venezuela's membership was "the worst humiliation since 1902," when European ships fired their cannons at Venezuelan ports to demand the payment of debts.

Olavarria listed many errors in Venezuela's diplomacy and said that there had been an obvious "Guyanese victory" and a "defeat for Zambrano."

Jose Vicente Rangel, leader of the Moderate Left, said that the setback at the nonaligned was "the result of mistakes and clumbsiness by the Foreign Ministry" as well as the policy of alignment with the United States that was practiced until the Malvinas war. Rangel said: "The foreign minister will have to resign."

GUERRILLAS REPORTEDLY PLANNED ELECTION SABOTAGE

PA090518 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1910 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] Caracas, 8 Oct (LATIN-REUTER) -- It has been officially reported that the leftist guerrilla group that was crushed on Monday in a military operation in which 26 people were killed was planning to create guerrilla cells to sabotage next year's presidential elections in Venezuela.

In the short term, the group's plans included the occupation on Tuesday of Cantaura, in Anzoategui State, Anzoategui Governor Abdel Muhamad reported.

In statements published by EL NACIONAL here today, the governor reiterated the government's denial that innocent civilians were killed in the operation that included the use of fighter planes.

On Tuesday, leftist congressmen pointed to possible indiscriminate killing during this operation, which also included the participation of 400 army and security troops. "There are no peasants, children or old people among the dead," Muhamad noted.

"The guerrillas were planning the complete occupation of Cantaura for Tuesday, 12 October, Columbus Day," the governor added. He said that through intelligence work it had been established that the group was planning to maintain a guerrilla cell for next year's elections.

Sources close to the Anzoategui state government said that the guerrillas intended to obtain supplies, fuel, weapons and medicines in Cantaura in order to establish a guerrilla front in the mountains.

The governor also denied that the four planes that flew over the combat area had carried out any bombings.

"The Broncos and the Canberras use bombs, but they also use a type of artillery, which was what they used," he said.

The guerrilla camp was strafed, and when the guerrillas fled they met infantry units, which resulted in fierce fighting that lasted all day Monday and continued with skirmishes on Tuesday.

According to official sources, a remnant of the guerrilla force was able to evade the military siege, and this prompted a hunt that concluded yesterday without any further confrontations.

Defense Minister Gen Vicente Narvaez Churion last night confirmed that the guerrilla group had been totally neutralized, with an as yet undetermined number of rebels fleeing. "Some were able to evade the siege. We don't know how many, but they are being followed by ranger units," he said.

A communique issued by guerrilla members of the Americo Silva front of the Red Flag extremist group said that the military operation didn't have the expected results.

The document published by EL NACIONAL stated that "this action does not represent a defeat of our forces. In essence it is only a criminal action of the bourgeois government, and despite the weapons used, they weren't able to disorganize, demoralize or annihilate our guerilla forces."

The communique also accused the authorities of covering up the incidents to hide "the annihilation of peasants and Indians."

According to official figures, 24 guerrillas were killed in the operation, including a Chilean. Two security officers were also killed.

The dead included Roberto Rincon, leader of the guerrilla group, who had replaced Gabriel Puerta Aponte after his arrest in April. Puerta Aponte and Rincon had been operating in that region for several years. They had rejected the general amnesty that the government had implemented to neutralize the extremist subversion that afflicted the country during the 1960's.

MULTINATIONAL OIL COMPANY TO START OPERATIONS

PA081654 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2350 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] Caracas, Oct 7 (LATIN-REUTER) -- Humberto Calderon Berti, Venezuelan minister of energy and mines, announced here today that Venezuela, Mexico and Brazil expect their multinational oil company to initiate operations by the beginning of next year. Calderon Berti said that the initial operations will be mainly exploration and services. He told newsmen that the multinational company's home office will probably be in Caracas, once the Venezuelan Congress approves the company's statutes.

Oil industry sources say that the new company, to be called Petrolatin, will be registered in Panama. It will constitute a mixed enterprise composed of Venezuelan Petroleum Incorporated (Petroven), Mexican Petroleum (Pemex), and Petrobras [Brazilian Petroleum Corporation].

These three companies will provide the personnel and funds that Petrolatin will use, the sources said. The members of Petrolatin already have an oil exploration contract in Ecuador and they have initiated talks with Nicaragua and Guatemala, as part of an initial phase intended to encourage regional energy development. Calderon said that Petrolatin will concentrate its efforts on assisting countries of the continent to develop their energy sources, within the framework of the Latin American Energy Organization (OLADE). An OLADE ministers commission is meeting here this week to discuss regional energy cooperation plans.

Mexico and Venezuela are already cooperating in the energy development of the Central American and Caribbean countries through a hydrocarbons supply plan. This plan provides special terms for the payment of 30 percent of their oil bills. These terms are to be increased if the countries that are benefitting use capital for energy development projects.

DE LA MADRID CALLS REAGAN MEETING 'BENEFICIAL'

PA090349 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0200 GMT 9 Oct 82

[Text] President-Elect Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado today reiterated to U.S. President Ronald Reagan the basic principles of nonintervention, peace and cooperation that guide Mexico's foreign policy. During a luncheon at the Coronado Hotel near San Diego, California, De La Madrid stressed that Mexicans want to live in peace and friendship with their neighbors in cordial, respectful, honorable and fruitful relations.

The future Mexican president said that in the interdependent world in which we live, international cooperation is necessary so that nations can effectively face their problems. Nevertheless, he said, a negative international economic climate such as the one we are currently experiencing makes each country's domestic efforts difficult.

Miguel de la Madrid stressed to President Reagan that Mexico has a stable and dynamic political system, which is a product of our historical background that binds together the country's majority forces and unites Mexicans around a strong and deep-rooted nationalism. Our nationalism, he added, leads to the understanding of our problems, the utilization of our resources, the defense of our political independence, the safeguarding of our economic independence and the continuity and growth of our culture.

After describing his meeting with the U.S. President as highly beneficial, the Mexican president-elect said that a free and spontaneous exchange of views was achieved in a climate of cordiality and dignity. De La Madrid indicated that Mexico and the United States have built their relations on the basis of a mutual recognition of sovereignty, through episodes that have not always been easy or pleasant.

He noted Mexico's interest in a healthy and prosperous economy in the United States, and that the United States be a stable and vigorous market for Mexican exports. After reiterating his confidence in Mexico's economic recovery, De La Madrid said that Mexicans desire peace for all countries, the peaceful solution of disputes and the strengthening of international economic cooperation.

On his part, U.S. President Ronald Reagan said that his talks-with Miguel de la Madrid were carried out in a spirit of firm friendship and mutual respect, characteristic of good neighbors and friends. Our meeting, he said, established the framework for an optimum and lasting relationship. Reagan anticipated cooperating with the Mexican president-elect when he takes office on 1 December.

Earlier in the morning, Reagan and De La Madrid laid a floral wreath on the monument to Benito Juarez in Tijuana. Miguel de la Madrid also attended a banquet held by President Reagan in his honor. At that event, Miguel de la Madrid said that with honesty and discipline Mexico will overcome its crisis. He stressed each nation's right to achieve democracy, freedom and social justice in its own way, the same as each man has the right to build his own destiny.

Miguel de la Madrid also emphasized that the strength and the favorable prospects of our relations lie in the dignity with which we treat each other. He noted that the negative international economic climate has made difficult the efforts carried out by each country, and that it is in Mexico's interest that the United States have a healthy economy and that it be a stable market for Mexico's exports of goods and services.

COMMUNIQUE RELEASED ON DELEGATION'S TRIP TO CUBA

PA081416 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 8 Oct 82 p 1A

[Text] The presidency of the republic reported in a communique last night that the official mission that visited Havana, Cuba to continue the talks that were begun recently in Panama City with a Cuban delegation returned yesterday.

According to the communique, the delegates met with Cuban President Fidel Castro for several hours for discussion of topics of interest to continued harmonious relations between the two countries.

The topics discussed, according to the source, included the Central American situation and the need to find political solutions to conflicts in the area and to put an end to the violence that is threatening the peace and social security of the area's inhabitants.

The communique notes that the Panamanian-Cuban talks yielded positive and promising results toward the achievement of those objectives.

The Panamanian delegation included Colonels Roberto Diaz Herrera and Marco Justines, Presidency Minister Dr Gabriel Castro and Dr Romulo Escobar Bethancourt, national guard adviser.

NORIEGA OFFERS TROOPS TO COSTA RICA

PA081450 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 8 Oct 82 p 1A

[Text] Panama City (ANSA) -- Col Manuel Antonio Noriega, deputy chief of General Staff of the National Guard and national security chief, recently offered this country's armed forces to safeguard democracy and peace from Panama and up to the Costarican-Nicaraguan border.

Noriega, who ranks third in the national guard's command echelons, made the statement in Fort Amador, in the canal zone area, during the graduation ceremony for an international course on basic military intelligence. The course was attended by senior military officers and representatives of Colombia, Venezuela, Honduras, Costa Rica and Panama. The graduation ceremony was one of the events held to commemorate the third anniversary of the signing of the Torrijos-Carter treaties.

On the conflict between Nicaragua and Costa Rica, the Panamanian armed forces' security chief said: "We feel committed, now that the four horsemen of the apocalypse are riding through Central America. It is for this reason that Panama pledges to fraternally extend and defend its borders up to and including Costa Rica's border with Nicaragua and to act there as a bastion for the defense of peace and democracy on the continent." Noriega's statements seem to involve a warning to Nicaragua, which has been accused by Panama of engaging in an exaggerated arms race and of creating political instability in the troubled Central America and Caribbean regions.

The following personalities attended the course, among others: Col Javier Garavito, Colombian military attache; Col Ramon Guillen, Venezuelan military attache; Col Ruben Robles, of group 470 of U.S. military intelligence and security; Enrique Munoz, Costa Rican ambassador to Panama; and Guillermo Galvez, Honduran Embassy attache.

Columnist Protests Offer

PA081459 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 8 Oct 82 p 1A

["As of Today" column]

[Text] During 14 years of military rule, the Panamanians have endured interference by our country in the internal affairs of our neighbors. Torrijos and his collaborators engaged in the task of meddling in others' affairs while disregarding serious national problems.

On many occasions, these acts of intervention went beyond mere rhetoric and pronouncements to physical action. Panama was involved in the supply and transfer of arms and other equipment, cash donations and the training of regular guerrilla forces. Now Colonel Noriega, deputy chief of staff of the National Guard, has just offered Panamanian troops to defend the Costa Rican border with Nicaragua. This constitutes another flagrant usurpation of functions that belong to other public officials and institutions. Without even considering the political implications of such a compromising offer, we must voice our protest as Panamanians who once again watch military officials unilaterally assume rights and duties, seriously jeopardizing the nation's peace and stability and the canal's neutrality. President Ricardo de la Espriella must explain the origin and significance of these statements and must prevent the military officers from irresponsibly compromising the future of our country any further.

NICARAGUAN AMBASSADOR DENIES RELATIONS COOLING

PA110430 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 10 Oct 82 p 1

[By Migdalia Fuentes]

[Text] In exclusive statements to LA PRESNA yesterday, Augusto Cesar Montealegre, Nicaraguan ambassador to Panama, categorically denied that diplomatic relations between the two countries have become cool. Montealegre said that Panama's position at international forums has always been that of respect for the Nicaraguan people and the Sandinist revolution.

Montealegre, who was recently appointed ambassador here, said that the government of President Ronald Reagan has decided to liquidate the Sandinist revolution and for this purpose is supporting the training of paramilitary bands of former Somozists in Florida. These bands, the ambassador explained, are taken to "refugee" camps in Honduran territory near the border with Nicaragua. There are combatants in the Atlantic region who have weapons used only by the U.S. Government, he added.

The United States is trying to influence the governments of "friendly countries," he said, citing Costa Rica, Honduras, Guatemala, the West European countries and those nations whose governments are controlled by the Socialist International. The United States has pressured the Socialist International to withdraws its support from Nicaragua, Montealegre said.

Montealegre feels that the meeting of foreign ministers held in San Jose was part of the U.S. Government's strategy for attacking Nicaragua. The purpose of this meeting was to seek the withdrawal of support from the peace initiative proposed by Mexico and Venezuela, he noted. "An effort was made to establish an organization to create a wall of silence around Nicaragua and thus clear the way for an aggression against our country," Montealegre said.

"The fact that Mexico and Venezuela did not attend the San Jose meeting shows that it was a tragicomedy," Ambassador Montealegre remarked. "Reagan set the scene, chose the actors, directed the play, chose the audience and applauded himself on the results," the ambassador satirically commented. Certain countries, which he didn't specify, "were caught by surprise." "The forum for peace should be called a forum of discord for war."

"Nicaragua doesn't want war." It only refuses to accept Central America and the Caribbean being considered an exclusive preserve of the United States, he added.

Referring to recent accusations made by the Costa Rican and Panamanian governments condemning Nicaragua's arms buildup, Montealegre said: "We must say that we have acquired weapons from several countries of the south, north, east and west." "We have a small army, but we also have a people willing to dress in olive drab and take up arms at any time," he said. The important thing, according to the ambassador, is to establish the reason for the arms buildup.

He said that there are differences between the criminal and illegitimate arms buildup of a superpower and that needed by a nation to defend its principles and its revolution.

Montealegre concluded by stating that Nicaragua will "do everything possible" to achieve peace in Central America, and he urged Honduran Government authorities to accept a dialogue that would "allow us to move toward the strengthening of peace in the region based on mutual respect and self-determination."

ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT, VICE PRESIDENTS ELECTED

PA111826 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 11 Oct 82 p 1A

[Excerpt] Lorenzo Sotero Alfonso Govea, cooregimiento representative for Sabana Grande, was elected president of the National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives during a vote held yesterday at the legislative palace. Sotero won by 90 votes over Roosevelt Reyes, who also aspired to preside over the assembly.

In addition to the president, 10 vice presidents of the "people's power," one for each province, were also elected.

The new president of the national assembly and of the National Legislative Council won 289 votes; Reyes won 199 votes and 17 votes were blank. The vice presidents elected were: Venancio Villarreal, Aquilino Vega, Gilberto Vasquez, Domingo Becerra, Francisco Ruiz, Plinio Cogley, Eufemia Laguna, Teodoro Wilson, Eulogio Garcia and Heriberto Bernal.

PAREDES, ARIAS REPORTEDLY VISIT UNITED STATES

PA120114 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 11 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] Yesterday it was learned unofficially that Ruben Dario Paredes, chief of the National Guard, is on a private visit to the United States. The military officer's visit coincides with the visit being made to that country by Dr Arnulfo Arias Madrid, former Panamanian president. This fact has sparked interest among political observers.

ARIAS TRIP TO U.S. CAUSES SPECULATION

PA101442 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 9 Oct 82 p 1A

[Article by Luis Estribi: "Arnulfo Arias Left for the United States"]

[Text] The trip to the United States by Arnulfo Arias Madrid, leader of the Authentic Panamenista Party, has drawn considerable interest in political and diplomatic circles which are speculating on a strengthening in Panama's new conciliation policy in Central America.

Arias Madrid, accompanied by his wife, Mireya Moscoso de Arias, and by Hilderbrando Nicosia, the party's secretary general, left yesterday at noon on a mission which political commentators have viewed as a continuation of President Ricadro de la Espriella's efforts to consolidate the Panamanian position within the Central American community.

In the recent foreign ministers meeting in San Jose, Panama openly spoke against the increasing influence of communism in the Caribbean basin. High-level official circles have not hidden their concern regarding the Nicaragua's exaggerated arms buildup, particularly the strategic installation of missiles which directly threaten the security of the Panama Canal.

Arias Madrid's trip to the United States is being linked to the upcoming arrival of Briggs, the new U.S. ambassador who, it is said, will personally assume the direct discussion of Panama's military responsibilities in the defense of the canal and the process of democratization promised by President de la Espriella in his recent visit to Washington.

COSTA RICA

PANAMA, VENEZUELA OFFER INTERNAL SECURITY AID

PA081844 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0211 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] San Jose, 7 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- ACAN-EFE has been informed by official sources that several friendly countries, including Panama, Venezuela and Argentina, have offered to aid Costa Rica in strengthening its internal security.

Francisco Tacsan, state security chief, advised that all of the offers have been accepted and that Panama has rendered full assistance in organizing an antiterrorist police corps, while Venezuela sent knapsacks and regulation weapons for the police corps.

Argentina offered to grant a loan for the purchase of Argentine equipment for the metropolitan police, along with advice in the urban police field. This was the reason for a recent visit by Deputy Security Minister Johnny Campos Loaiza to Buenos Aires.

The Argentine offer has not yet materialized, because acceptance of the loan requires the approval of the "foreign debt authorities" and ratification by the Legislative Assembly.

If both approvals are obtained and the comptroller general authorizes the purchase, the government will buy 200 Argentine vehicles for the metropolitan police, communications equipment, and low-powered "sawed-off shotguns" with a maximum range of 50 meters, which are able to fire either lead or rubber bullets.

"For the moment," Francisco Tacsan, the security director added, "there are no negotiations underway on purchasing the arms and equipment, because there is no allocation in the national budget yet that is earmarked for this purpose."

VOLIO STRESSES VALUE OF FORUM FOR PEACE

PA100204 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0134 GMT 9 Oct 82

[By Wilfredo Chacon Serrano]

[Excerpt] San Jose, 8 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- The forum for peace and democracy, which was created in this capital by a meeting of foreign ministers of the Caribbean, does not exclude other pacification efforts in the Central American region.

This statement, made to ACAN-EFE by Costa Rican Foreign Minister Fernando Volio before leaving for the United Nations, explains that "the forum" goes beyond what Mexico and Venezuela had sought with their initiative for peace between Honduras and Nicaragua.

The opinions of the participants at the conference and the mechanisms of the forum are very appropriate for the pacification of the area, according to Volio, "because otherwise the comings and goings of diplomats, letters, notes, and statements will continue without anything being achieved."

"The forum," volio explained, studied the joint Mexican-Venezuelan proposal and went beyond it, "because such an initiative -- considering how positive it is -- is limited to the Nicaraguan and Honduran problem."

The foreign minister believes that other proposals, such as the Honduran one, refer to the general problem, but that "the most advanced of all is that which emerged from the San Jose conference, because it embraces all the problems."

ARRIVING SALVADORAN REFUGEES 'DISAPPEAR'

PA081902 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1901 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] San Jose, 7 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- National Security Director Francisco Tacsan has told ACAN-EFE that the authorities are surprised at the number of Salvadorans who arrive in Costa Rica and then "disappear" without a trace.

More than 15,000 people have arrived from El Savador but only 3,441 remain as refugees, with a few others remaining as exiles. Nothing further is known about the other 11,000 according to the authorities, who note that these people did not even pickup their "refugee" cards.

Unofficial sources say that these Central Americans are using Costa Rica as a bridge to Nicaragua, where they receive military training and later return to El Salvador as guerrillas.

The national security director said that he has just presented a report on this matter to Public Security Minister Angel Edmundo Solano and that tomorrow the State Security Council will meet to assess the situation and decide what action should be taken.

Tacsan has said that he is not familiar with the responsible institutions' refugee policy, but he knows that "something strange" is going on with the Central Americans who arrive in the country and then disappear.

REFUGEE CAMP TERMED 'COMMUNIST AGITATION' CENTER

PA081626 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0204 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] San Jose, 6 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- A Salvadoran refugee camp located at the province of Guanacaste, in the northern part of Costa Rica, is being used as a center for "communist agitation," for which purpose the camp's leaders travel to Nicaragua and El Salvador, according to an official report being studied by the State Security Council.

The report notes that the Guanacaste camp is managed by the UN High Commission for refugees (UNHCR). It lodges 400 Salvadorans, including 34 "communist leaders and agitators."

The Security Council, headed by Vice President Armando Ruiz, is analyzing the report, the contents of which were leaked to the press.

On learning that the document had been revealed to the press, the Security Council indicated that "the government has confidence in the UNHCR" and thanked that organization for its contributions on behalf of the 50,000 Central American refugees now living in Costa Rica.

The list of the "communist agitators" includes, among others, Dr Mario Ovidio Guerra Corleto (reported to be the "leader"), Protestant preacher Jose Cruz Blanco, a priest named Higinio and Sergio Calvio Quezada, who has a large bank account.

The document adds that during an uprise at the camp, a woman named Maria Alvarado Moreno took over the Red Cross kitchen; and that a man named Victor Cornejo Mejia works to "indoctrinates" Costa Rican students.

SECURITY COUNCIL VIEWS DESTABILIZING ACTIVITIES

PA100254 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2110 GMT 9 Oct 82

[Text] San Jose, 9 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- The Costa Rican Security Council termed "highly dangerous" the situation of this country in view of the acts of violence that are being perpetrated here by foreign secret agents.

Public Security Minister Angel Edmundo Solano declared that in Costa Rica ideological enemies of the regimes of Argentina, Chile, Uruguay, El Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua and other countries are debating the problems of those countries.

"The government's position is firm in the face of those who seek to settle the problems of other nations here or attempt to destabilize our government," Solano stated, urging the Costa Rican people to become "genuine guardians of their system of democracy and of the security of the nation."

The spokesman for the National Security Council said that this country is entering "a very difficult phase" and stressed that "the government's position will be firm." It was added that a new clandestine international organization has been detected, and that "like any other, it will be uncovered, disrupted and publicly exposed."

This week in San Jose an Argentine citizen was kidnapped who, according to the authorities, served as a spy here and in Honduras. A few days ago a Salvadoran diplomat charged with wounding five persons in an attack against a Cuban was declared persona "non grata." Before this, several Nicaraguan diplomats were also expelled from the country, charged with terrorist activities.

"We will not permit our country to be turned into an arena for resolving the problems of other nations," the spokesman for the Costa Rican Security Council stated.

EL SALVADOR

POLICE CHIEF OF BERLIN KILLED IN AMBUSH

PA112309 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 9 Oct 82 p 1

[Excerpts] San Miguel, 9 Oct -- The chief of police in Berlin, Usulutan Department, and five policemen were killed yesterday in an ambush.

The ambush took place at 1030 yesterday. Some 400 extremists took part in the attack. They probably belong to the groups that were dislodged from the Bajo Lempa camps, it was said.

The pursuit of the extremists and the search for victims lasted all afternoon. A total of 15 guerrillas were found dead. It is believed that there are still more bodies hidden in the bush. At approximately 1800 the authorities reported that the two guerrilla leaders in charge of the attack were captured, and that they were seriously wounded. The Red Cross and Green Cross were picking up the dead and probably some wounded. There are still no official figures on the exact number of guerrilla casualties, but some sources have said that there are more than 30.

A National Guard truck full of guardsmen has been attacked along the Pan-American Highway in San Felipe Canton, San Vicente Department. Three unidentified guardsmen were wounded.

COPREFA REPORTS SUCCESS IN USULUTAN OPERATION

PA080525 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 6 Oct 82 p 3

[Text] The military operation "2d Lt Martin Gonzalo Portillo Martinez" which began on 28 September in Bajo Lempa and in the coastal area of Usulutan Department, ended yesterday successfully as was expected when it was planned, spokesmen for the Armed Forces Press Committee, Coprefa, reported.

On the results of the actions, the same sources added that the command in charge of the operation reported that 34 extremists were killed in combat and that an undetermined number were wounded but were carried away by their companions.

Coprefa's spokesmen also reported that four soldiers were killed and eight wounded. The wounded are recovering in the army hospital.

Here is the official list of confiscated weapons: 9 G-3 rifles; 7 FALN rifles; 2 AR-15 submachine guns; 4 N-16 submachineguns; and 2, 22-cal rifles. The army also seized powerful field binoculars, large quantities of subversive propaganda, ammunition of various calibers and other war materiel.

The armed forces destroyed three guerrilla camps. One of these camps contained an explosives depot and a guerrilla training school. A clandestine medical clinic was also dismantled.

Coprefa also reported that the night before last an unidentified helicopter flew over the area of Punta Jucuaran, Usulutan Department, where is dropped some packages. It left around 0200 in the direction of the Gulf of Fonseca. The report adds that early yesterday morning another unidentified plane was seen over a place known as Punta Majague in Jucuaran; it left around 0300, also heading toward the Gulf of Fonseca.

Coprefa added that over 25,000 inhabitants of urban and rural areas in northern Morazan Department are receiving medical and dental treatment from the armed forces civic-military action division.

Radio Venceremos Denial

PA101422 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 9 Oct 82

[Text] According to a LATIN-REUTER report dated 6 October, military sources had announced that a 5-day antiguerrilla operation in the southeastern province of Usulutan had ended with the killing of 34 leftist guerrillas. According to the agency, rebel station Radio Venceremos had allegedly confirmed this report.

Radio Venceremos wishes to make it clear that at no time has it confirmed [words indistinct]. On the contrary, Radio Venceremos has previously said and now repeats that our forces were not harmed during the enemy operation in Usulutan. The alleged guerrillas annihilated by the army according to Corprefa [Armed Forces Press Committee], were really defenseless local civilians, among whom the armed forces have carried out these genocidal operations.

Radio Venceremos has also stated that with these operations the fascist high command seeks on the one hand to raise the morale of its troops, which have been repeatedly defeated by our forces. On the others hand, through these genocidal operations the command seeks to instill fear in the masses so they won't continue advancing toward the achievement of their democratic freedoms.

NO POWER IN 4 DEPARTMENTS DUE TO SABOTAGE

PA081406 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1606 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] San Salvador, 6 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- Government sources reported today that at least 90 towns in the eastern departments of Usulutan, San Miguel, La Union and Morazan have been without electric power for the last 30 hours as a result of guerrilla sabotage.

Spokesman for the Electric Power Company of San Salvador told ACAN-EFE that the four departments have been in darkness since early yesterday morning, after two high tension towers were dynamited in San Felipe, San Vicente Department.

The spokesmen added that the same departments have had extended power outages on more than four occasions this year, caused by guerrilla groups.

The FMLN claimed responsibility for the dynamitings over the clandestine radio station "Radio Venceremos."

According to Radio Venceremos, prior to destroying the high tension towers, the guerrillas attacked Army guard posts in the same area, resulting in a clash that lasted approximately 5 minutes. There were no casualties.

GARCIA TELLS OFFICERS TO AVOID POLITICAL TIES

PA092150 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 7 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] Defense Minister Gen Jose Guillermo Garcia held a meeting today with more than 200 local commanders from various towns throughout the country to caution them on their behavior as commanders. The defense minister was accompanied by Col Rafael Flores Lima, Armed Forces chief of staff; Col Roberto Fabio Lorenzana, chief of the territorial service; and Col Rafael Humberto Larios, director of the military academy.

General Garcia told the commanders that he had called the meeting to explain to them that the armed forces do not have any political commitment to anyone. "You have never been ordered and you will never be asked to make a political commitment to anyone, because your sole commitment is to the people. You may wonder why the armed forces issued political orders in the past. We don't deny that we did, but let it be clear that such behavior now would be treason against the people and the armed institution," he told them.

The defense minister told the local commanders that their activities in their municipalities must be acceptable to the citizens, and that there must be no abuse of authority that would be detrimental to the fulfillment of their responsibilities. "You must remember," he said, "that the citizens notice any untoward behavior on your part, and that they will judge you and the armed forces by it. The citizens expect much from you, and your attitude must be one of commitment only to the well-being of the people."

General Garcia added: "I want to reiterate: Do not get involved in politics, because that would be treason. You are responsible for everything going well at your place of duty."

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS SEEN WITH TERRORISTS

PA112201 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1825 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Text] The Armed Forces Press Committee, COPREFA, has reported that two foreign correspondents, a white man and a white woman with cameras, were seen accompanying a group of terrorists near El Amate Railroad Station. The terrorists came from the direction of (El Brasa) Canton, jurisdiction of San Miguel, to pick up the correspondents and then left for an unknown destination.

FMLN DENIES MILITARY TRAINING IN COSTA RICA

PA110246 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1400 GMT 10 Oct 82

[Text] Jorge Villacorta, FMLN representative in Costa Rica, has said that the alleged military training at the Liberia refugee camp in Los Angeles is an invention of Costa Rican Government sectors that defend the interests of the Salvadoran ultraright and the Reagan administration. He added that there are more than 10,000 Salvadorans in Costa Rica who do not have refugee status because the country does not comply with the international laws it has signed regarding this situation.

FMLN ON 8 OCT CLASHES WITH GOVERNMENT FORCES

PA102325 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 10 Oct 82

[Text] The following battle report has been received fom the Anastasio Aquino Paracentral Front in the San Pedro hills. On 8 October at 0700, FMLN forces carried out a harassment action against an enemy post located at the San Felipe turnoff on the Pan-American highway. The action lasted approximately 5 minutes. Later our forces engaged in a confrontation that lasted approximately 15 minutes and inflicted at least two casualties on the enemy. We have no casualties to report. Our companeros withdrew in an orderly manner. These operations were led by Companero (Alonso), and this message was signed by Commander (Adan).

The following war bulletin has been received from the Anastasio Aquino Paracentral Front. On 8 October at 0400, forces of our vanguard, the FMLN, in honor of Commander Che Guevara, the heroic guerrilla, carried out an ambush near El Nance between Santo Domingo and San Sebastian. The enemy showed up at 0930 and the fighting lasted 2 hours. The number of enemy casualties is not known. Later in the morning heavy fighting was reported which lasted 2 hours. Approximately 15 casualties were inflicted on the enemy. We have to report that one of our companeros was slightly wounded. This operation was led by Companero (Bartolo), nad this message was signed by Commander (Taino).

FDR ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON SAN JOSE MEETING

PA110239 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1400 GMT 10 Oct 82

[Communique issued by the Revolutionary Democratic Front Executive Committee, dated 8 October -- read by announcer]

[Text] Regarding statements made in San Jose, Costa Rica, on 4 October by the foreign ministers of eight Central American and Caribbean countries, and by Thomas Enders, assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] of El Salvador states:

1. U.S. intervention in El Salvador is undeniable, as is the Salvadoran Government's disrespect for the most basic human rights.

2. The statements made by the foreign ministers contrast with the Salvadoran reality, which is characterized by constant violations of the rights of man and by the negation of the right of the people to self-determination.

3. We believe in our people's firm desire to live in peace in a just society, and we believe in their capacity to achieve it.

4. For a democratic system to be established in the country, all the social and political sectors must participate, and;

A. The principle of non-intervention by other states in our problems must be respected, as stated in the foreign minister's declaration. This means that the sending of weapons to the Salvadoran regime must stop, and all U.S. advisers must be removed in accordance with subhead H of the declaration.

B. The eradication of social injustice must be sought in accordance with item 6 of the declaration. It is therefore necessary to deepen the decreed reforms and above all develop them and make them efficient.

C. The respect for human rights decreed in subhead B of the declaration must be considered as essential.

For these three points to be achieved, the following steps must be taken:

1. Respect for the physical integrity of Saul Villalta, (Maria Elena Perdomo), (Ana Margarita Gasteozoro), Hector Bernabe Recinos and all FDR political and workers leaders, as well as those of other political, workers and union organizations who are currently missing.

2. Respect for the rights of civic and union associations, to include freedom of assembly and access to the communications media, for the following union organizations: Salvadoran Single Trade Union Federation, FUSS; Salvadoran Workers National Union Federation, Fenastras; Revolutionary Trade Union Federation, FSR; and the Salvadoran National Labor Federation of the Food, Clothing, Textile and Allied Industries, Festiavtsces; as well as the other member unions of our front.

3. Release of the teachers and leaders of the 21 June National Association of Salvadoran Teachers, ANDES 21 June, as well as the leaders of the transportation union.

4. Respect for freedom of political participation, which involves allowing the FDR and its member political parties -- the National Revolutionary Movement, MNR; the Nationalist Democratic Union, UDN; and the Social Christian Peoples Movement, MPSC -- access to the communications media; respect for the freedom of their leaders to return and move freely in the country; respect for freedom of assembly of the members and guarantees for the safety of their headquarters; and permission for this communique to be published in the Salvadoran press, as it already has been in other countries.

5. We have to unite in the effort to achieve peace and live together in an authentic democracy. Any unilateral action in this sense, that is, without the participation of all the forces involved in the political-military conflict, will not contribute to the achievement of these purposes. On the contrary, it will extend the war and exacerbate the grief and misery of our people.

6. We reiterate our call for a dialogue to seek a true, peaceful, democratic and lasting solution to the conflict. This can be achieved with a joint effort directed to face and answer with an open, sincere and patriotic attitude the main causes of the political and social crisis experienced by El Salvador.

[Signed] Revolutionary Democratic Front of El Salvador, Executive Committee, San Salvador, 8 October 1982.

FMLN, FDR REITERATE POLITICAL SOLUTION PROPOSAL

PA082230 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] A year ago, on 7 October, our people represented by its organizations the Revolutionary Democratic Front, FDR, and the FMLN made a peace proposal before the peoples of the world. Part of the proposal read:

Consequently, our war is just and necessary to build peace and equality among all Salvadorans. Nevertheless, we want peace; and to this end we propose a political solution aimed at ending the war and establishing a new economic and political order that will guarantee that the Salvadoran people's rights as citizens will be respected, and that they will live as human beings should.

One year after we presented our peace proposal before the United Nations, the FMLN and the FDR reiterate their willingness to find a political solution to the conflict.

FDR DENIES GUERRILLAS WILL TAKE PART IN ELECTIONS

PA081441 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0753 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] Managua, 7 Oct (LATIN-REUTER) -- A group representing the Salvadoran guerrillas said here last night that the guerrillas are not engaged in dialogue with the Salvadoran Government concerning their eventual participation in the 1984 elections.

Hector Silva, one of the leaders of the Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR), who is in exile in Nicaragua, issued this statement in response to a statement by Roberto d'Aubuisson, Salvadoran rightist leader and Constituent Assembly president.

D'Aubuisson reportedly said on Sunday that he believes that the guerrillas opposing the Salvadoran Government will participate in the 1984 elections.

Silva said that these comments were pure lies. The guerrillas have said that they will not participate in the election process for fear of being murdered by the army or rightist groups.

The FDR, a political group aligned with the guerrillas fighting in El Salvador, has repeatedly expressed its willingness to start political negotiations with the government, even though the latter has refused to negotiate with the rebels to date.

FMLN OFFICIAL ON VENCEREMOS FM BROADCASTS

PA082221 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Message from Commander Ana Sonia Medina, alias Commender Mariana, marking the inquguration of (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos FM transmissions to San Salvador and neighboring areas; relayed from Guazapa hill - live or recorded]

[Text] This is a very important day for our people, and especially for those who live in San Salvador and neighboring areas, since Radio Venceremos is now beginning FM transmissions, which will be heard three times a week, broadcasting its revolutionary message and news of our war to all sectors of San Salvador. The transmission on this new frequency is another revolutionary triumph, which shows the increased strength and capabilities of the FMLN, as well as the great support it has from the people, who made it possible for Radio Venceremos to reach all the homes in the capital in a more accessible way. This new frequency also represents another hard blow to the dictatorship, which [word indistinct] based on repression and misinformation, tries to confuse and demoralize our people, especially in San Salvador, regarding the advancement of our revolutionary war and especially the hard blows that our forces pour on them throughout the country. If the people in the capital are subject to the cruelest and most merciless repression by the dictatorship, they are also subject -- more than in any other place -- to being bombarded with fascist information; and lately the people of the capital had become worried because they did not have radios capable of receiving Radio Venceremos on its other two frequencies, and they were unable to get information about the advancement of the revolutionary struggle or become aware of the lies transmitted by the regime through the various means available to it.

Now the neighborhood committees, the workers committees, the labor unions, the professional associations, our companeros who are now political prisoners and, in sum, all the different sectors in the capital and our people in general will be able to keep abreast of the directives of our vanguard, the FMLN, and of the continual actions of our revolutionary army, which advances day by day and will not stop until it achieves peace and liberty for our people.

RADIO VENCEREMOS REPORTS U.S. OFFICER'S REMARKS

PA100159 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 9 Oct 82

[Text] We have repeatedly stated that there are certain chiefs and officers within the army's ranks who can be clearly classified as pathological murderers. Our people have not been the only ones to say this. Now this is being said by a top U.S. Army officer. Here we have a [words indistinct]:

A U.S. adviser (?admitted to me) in San Salvador that nine of the country's main military leaders are pathological criminals, alcoholics and rapists. The U.S. advisers would like to get rid of them, but they can't do that because it would amount to the disintegration of the Salvadoran military system, Lt Col John Buchanan said.

In an interview with a news agency, Buchanan stated that despite the massive U.S. military aid and the training of Salvadoran soldiers in the United States, the military situation in El Salvador has reached a stalemate. According to Buchanan, the military impact of the 1,600 Salvadoran soldiers who were trained in the United States has been very limited.

While I visited El Salvador in July and August, Buchanan said, I observed that approximately half of the soldiers trained by the United States are back in the military academy, where they are facing the resentment of other soldiers because they received privileged training.

The U.S. colonel said: Morale is not good among the Salvadoran troops. He also stressed that contrary to U.S. press reports, the Salvadoran soldiers received only a 4-hour course on human relations in the 6 months that the training lasted. He added that the training they received in the United States was too much for them.

[Words indistinct] I can say even with all my military experience I wouldn't have been able to retain in my mind half of what the Salvadoran soldiers were taught. I don't believe that the battalions trained in the United States are working well; on the contrary, they have lost many men, he stressed. We tried to give very sophisticated training to people who completely lacked education and the capacity and inclination to study, he said.

Regarding the Salvadoran officers, Buchanan noted that (?there are) very few Salvadoran officers who are actually fighting.

ARMY ACCUSED OF BOMBING USULUTAN CIVILIANS

PA101426 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 9 Oct 82

[Text] The modern planes delivered by imperialism have served only to increase the ultrarightist regime's genocidal capacity. This is confirmed by a charge that we are just now receiving from the Southeastern Francisco Sanchez Front.

On Wednesday, 6 October, two A-37 planes bombed the cantons of El Zapote and La Cruz, in Jucuaran, Usulutan Department. According to the initial reports, as a result of this bombing, three civilians residences were completely destroyed. Two girls died in this action; (Idalia Rivera), 3, and (Claudia Vasco), 6.

There were reportedly other dead among the civilian population. The exact number of victims inflicted by the ultrarightist regime has not yet been determined.

15 YOUTHS ALLEGEDLY MURDERED BY DEATH SQUADS

PA102311 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 10 Oct 82

[Text] Fifteen youths were kidnapped and later murdered by the death squads directed by Roberto d'Aubuisson, president of the Constituent Assembly. Nine bodies were found in a place known as (Las Lomas de San Francisco), in the old Cuscatlan area. Six other bodies were found in different areas of San Miguel, and reports from the pathologist state that the victims had bullet wounds in different parts of their bodies. This is how the dictatorship prepares for the next elections.

REBEL REPORTER SAYS OPPRESSION ON RISE

PA101346 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT 9 Oct 82

[Report by (Ernesto Solorzan), "People's correspondent" in the Western Feliciano Ama Front -- relay]

[Text] According to reports we have received, repression and oppression have been increased in alarming fashion in Sonsonate and the neighboring towns. More specifically, in Sonsonate and Ahuachapan [words indistinct], members of the death squad armed with handguns are robbing humble and hard-working people and raping (?humble) women. These incidents occur in the outskirts of the city, particularly on the road leading to Nahuilingo, Sonzacate, (San Juan Las Delicias) and San Antonio del Monte.

There is also a network of [word indistinct] instigated by Colonel (Lempa), the departmental commander. The situation is such that even personal (?motives) are reason enough for one to (?be fingered as) a subversive (?and to be) executed with impunity.

The National Guard killed [number indistinct] youths in late September, near the town of (Januco). These youths had been dragged from their homes on different dates. [words indistinct], but all of them worked at the reformed ranches. The National Guard perpetrated this massacre alleging that the youths were guerrillas who wanted to seize the twon of Izalco.

The National Guard also keeps residents in the town of Nahuilingo in a state of constant fear. All youths who have refused to serve in the military are dragged from their homes at night and made to disappear. Sometimes their bodies are found later.

GUATEMALA

STATE COUNCIL POLITICAL COMMISSION INSTALLED

PA100053 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 9 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Jorge Serrano Elias, president of the State Council, installed the council's Political Commission at noon today. He described this action as a very important event for the country.

Speaking to journalists, Serrano Elias said that he will head the commission, and that (Amilcar Burgos Solis) will be the secretary. This commission includes 13 other persons as well.

He enthusiastically remarked that this is the first step by Gen Efrain Rios Montt's administration toward the country's institutionalization, and that for this reason they expect the cooperation of all sectors.

He said that one of the main goals of the commission will be to draft a new electoral law and a law for political parties in order to guarantee free elections, so that people will regain their trust in the vote as a mechanism of the democratic system.

He further stated that the spirit of the new law should take into consideration the fact that the parties must truly represent the various sectors of the country, and that this law must ensure that party leaderships are elected democratically, instead of becoming cliques that manipulate their organizations.

He stressed that the law will include the creation of a modern and computerized electoral registry that will not permit the manipulation of election results.

Serrrano Elias said that the new law covers the participation of all political institutions and organizations. In this way, he reiterated, all the ideologies and political sectors of the country will be allowed to participate.

According to Article 23 of the State Council regulations, the National Political Commission is required to be in permanent session. The secretary of this commission is appointed by the commission's president, and its members are chosen from the State Council. So far this is the largest commission formed by the council. The commission's specific duties are to give advice and to provide consultation services.

POLICE REPORT FINDING U.S. CITIZEN'S BODY

PA081556 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1544 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] Guatemala City, 8 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- The body of U.S. citizen Richard Kargy Franco, who was kidnapped last week, was found last night in the township of Villa Nueva, 15 km south of this Guatemalan capital, the police reported today.

According to the police report, the bullet riddled body was decaying.

Richard Kargy Franco, 55, was kidnapped on 2 October by a large group of armed men who intercepted him when he was leaving his home in the southern part of Guatemala City.

HONDURAS

SUAZO CORDOVA REPORTEDLY AGREES TO MEET ORTEGA

PA120302 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] Honduran President Dr Roberto Suazo Cordova has accepted the Mexican-Venezuelan proposal to meet with Commander Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua, diplomatic sources disclosed today. The meeting, according to the same sources, will be held in Caracas, Venezuela.

It was also learned from reliable sources that there is a plan for a Central American regional meeting to discuss tensions in the region. This meeting, the sources indicated, could be held at a presidential level.

Enrique Ortiz Colindres, Honduran ambassador to the United Nations, told UPI that President Suazo Cordova had sent notes to Presidents Jose Lopez Portillo and Luis Herrera Campins accepting their proposal for a conversation without conditions with Nicaraguan Daniel Ortega. Ortiz Colindres added that the details of the summit meeting will be discussed when Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto and his Honduran colleague Edgardo Paz Barnica meet on 1 November in Managua, Nicaragua.

No Meeting With Ortega

PA081230 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Excerpts] The newspaper LA TRIBUNA reported on its front page this morning that President Roberto Suazo Cordova will not attend a meeting with Commander Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Nicaraguan Government junta.

Yesterday, it was learned from Foreign Affairs Ministry sources that President Suazo will not attend the meeting with Ortega that was proposed by the Mexican and Venezuelan governments. A delegation from the two countries visited the chief executive in La Paz on Wednesday to outline the proposal forwarded by Presidents Jose Lopez Portillo and Luis Herrera Campins. The Honduran president promised to consider it. It was learned yesterday, however, that Suazo will not participate in the meeting, although the reasons for his position are unknown.

NICARAGUAN BORDER VIOLATION, MURDER ALLEGED

PA100440 San Pedro Sula LA PRENSA in Spanish 8 Oct 82 p 5

[Text] Choluteca -- Another violation of Honduran territory was carried out by the Nicaraguan Sandinist Peoples Army, EPS, when a military patrol crossed the border at a place known as Oyoto, San Marcos de Colon Municipality. There they killed a 29-year-old Honduran citizen. Ruben Arturo Betanco Sandoval, shooting him in the left temple.

This reporter was told that on 4 October at approximately 1500 a body was discovered in Oyoto village, San Marcos de Colon Municipality. According to Mercedes del Carmen Carazo, she found the body when she went to the well to get the water she needed for her Honduran chores. The residents of the village said that few hours before the body was found an EPS patrol had crossed the border into Honduran territory. They crossed 150 meters from the border line where Betanco Sandoval's home was located, took him to a secluded place, tied his hands and shot him just above his left ear with an AK-47. The men that killed Betanco Sandoval left behind the empty shell used to commit the crime. The empty shell was picked up by the police and the judicial authorities.

The residents of the area said that a few minutes before the Public Security Forces, FUSEP, patrol and the criminal court judge of San Marcos de Colon arrived at the place of the crime, the same or another Sandinist patrol crossed the border, went to the place where the crime had been committed and took the body into Nicaraguan territory. The residents added that perhaps the Sandinist patrol did not want the body to be found by the residents and the Honduran authorities.

FOREIGN SECRETARIAT LAUDS U.S. AID FOR AIRPORTS

PA100502 San Pedro Sula LA PRENSA in Spanish 8 Oct 82 p 35

[Text] Tegucigalpa -- The Honduran Government through the Foreign Secretariat yesterday termed the approval by the U.S. Congress of 26 million lempiras for the repair of airports in the country as an act of solidarity with our democracy.

The first reaction on this important subject was offered by acting Foreign Secretary Rodolfo Rosales Abella, who praised the solidarity demonstrated by President Reagan toward Honduran development plans.

Rosales Abella added that the approval, which has been questioned by opposition sectors, constitutes sincere support for the defense of democracy, in which the United States plays an important role.

The official explained that this is the most eloquent demonstration of the ties that the United States has with the countries that form the OAS.

"U.S. cooperation with Honduras to improve its airports must not be seen as something suspicious," the acting foreign secretary said.

NICARAGUA

AMBASSADOR TO HONDURAS ON ORTEGA-SUAZO MEETING

PA082155 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] Guillermo Suarez Rivas, the Nicaraguan ambassador to Honduras [as heard] announced yesterday that Honduran President Roberto Suazo Cordova and Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the government junta, will meet shortly at the initiative of the Mexican and Venezuelan governments.

The Nicaraguan diplomat, who confirmed the report after meeting with acting Foreign Minister Rodolfo Rosales yesterday, said that even though no date has been set for the meeting there is a willingness to hold it. He added that the goal of the Mexican-Venezuelan initiatives is to make the meeting between Suazo and Ortega an initial step in the search for peace in Central America. In addition, Suarez Rivas completely ruled out any possibility of a confrontation between Honduras and Nicaragua, underscoring that all Central American peoples are determined to establiseh peace.

UN SECRETARY INVITES D'ESCOTO, PAZ TO MEET

PA090436 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 9 Oct 82

[Text] United Nations, New York -- UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar has expressed his support of the Mexican-Venezuelan proposals to establish a dialogue to achieve detente in Central America, especially now since the situation has become quite difficult.

The UN secretary general invited Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica to meet with Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto, since both diplomats are attending the UN General Assembly meeting.

A short time before that, Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto had summarized all efforts carried out during the past few years to establish a dialogue with Honduran leaders. He had also expressed thanks for the Mexican and Venezuelan governments' initiative to make possible the dialogue that Nicaragua has long sought without receiving an answer from the Honduran Government.

Report on Meeting

PA111918 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1725 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Text] United Nations, 11 Oct (EFE) -- The UN General Secretariat officially confirmed today that the foreign ministers of Nicaragua and Honduras met with UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar and later alone, for 90 minutes, on Friday.

Honduran Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica said in his speech during the UN General Assembly debate on Friday afternoon that he had accepted the secretary general's invitation to meet with his Nicaraguan counterpart.

However, Paz Barnica did not say when the meeting would take place. As soon as he completed his speech, he left for the 38th floor of the Secretariat building, where Perez de Cuellar's offices are located, for a meeting with Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto.

On Friday EFE reported that the meeting had taken place and that, judging from the expressions of both ministers when they parted, the meeting had been cordial.

TINOCO INVITES COSTA RICA'S VOLIO TO VISIT

PA092132 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] The following is a telephone report from correspondent (Abraham Quijano Macanche) at the Foreign Ministry:

[Begin relay] Radio Sandino listeners, we can report from the Foreign Ministry that acting Foreign Minister Companero Victor Hugo Tinoco, on behalf of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, today invited Costa Rican Foreign Minister Fernando Volio Jimenez to visit Nicaragua, whenever he finds it suitable, to discuss exclusively matters concerning bilateral relations between the two countries for the purpose of continuing the dialogue that began with the inauguration of President Luis Alberto Monge and that has been maintained through the meetings of the mixed commission.

Therefore, the formal invitation that was made to Minister Volio on Friday, 9 July of this year -- an invitation that has been reaffirmed on other occasions since then -- has been reiterated.

This information was contained in a communique just released to journalists by the Foreign Ministry's Public Relations Office. [end relay]

NONALIGNED FOREIGN MINISTERS TO MEET IN MANAGUA

PA092352 Paris AFP in Spanish 2230 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] Managua, 7 Oct (AFP) -- The foreign ministers of the Nonaligned Countries Movement will meet in Managua early next year, the newspaper BARRICADA reported today in the Nicaraguan capital.

BARRICADA, FSLN official organ, noted that in a meeting held last night in New York the nonaligned foreign ministers approved the "historic decision" to hold a meeting in Managua in 1983.

At the meeting scheduled for 10 to 15 January of next year the topic of Latin America will receive special attention. The newspaper also indicated that the Managua meeting will have a "transcendental nature," because it is the first time in the history of the Nonaligned Movement that they have decided to hold a special meeting to discuss Latin American problems.

BARRICADA also noted that in New York since last night several ministers from Asia, Africa, Europe and Latin America have confirmed that they will participate in the meeting, stressing the importance of Nicaragua being chosen as the host country "in view of the moral authority of the Nicaraguan revolution and the substantial contributions it has made to the nonaligned countries movement."

The newspaper added that this type of meeting is held outside of the regular meetings of the Nonaligned Coordinating Bureau in order to discuss urgent and important problems, recent examples being those of Namibia and of the Palestinians.

D'ESCOTO CHARGES U.S. HAS INVASION PLANS

PA081903 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] Foreign Affairs Minister Miguel d'Escoto Brockman charged yesterday at the United Nations that the decision to invade Nicaragua was made long ago that the United States is only waiting for the right political opportunity to do so.

D'Escoto also disclosed that he had personally tried to meet the U.S. Secretary of State George Schultz while Schultz was present at the UN Headquarters in New York. Every time we called to arrange a meeting, we were told that the secretary was busy, the Nicaraguan minister said. He added that he had even tried, without success, to talk with Schultz during the reception that the U.S. mission to the United Nations hosts every year for Latin American delegations.

Father d'Escoto also recounted the attacks that the Honduran army and counterrevolutionary bands in that country carry out against Nicaraguan territory. He noted that over 300 Nicaraguans have died in those attacks since the victory of the revolution.

REACTION TO SAN JOSE MEETING REPORTED

Junta Communique

PA090426 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 9 Oct 82

[Communique issued by the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction in Managua on 8 October -- read by announcer]

[Text] The Nicaraguan Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction believes it necessary to clarify its position regarding the recent foreign ministers meeting held in San Jose, Costa Rica, on 4 October. We believe that this meeting was promoted by the U.S. Government for the sole purpose of strengthening its policy of isolating the people and Government of Nicaragua and to prevent dialogues and political solutions among the peoples and governments of Central America.

This meeting was held at a time when the dangers of invasion against Nicaragua are becoming imminent, with incalculable consequences for the Central American region; and when in a responsible effort Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo and Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins are making realistic proposals that would lead to a meeting that would allow a dialogue.

Therefore, the San Jose meeting became the forum used by the U.S. representative, Thomas Enders, to launch accusations and threatening attacks against the people and Government of Nicaragua.

The San Jose meeting was exclusive, biased, rhetorical and propagandistic, disqualifying it as a forum for peace and showing its true nature as a forum attempting to eliminate the possibilities of dialogue and supporting the armed aggression against Nicaragua. In reality, it was a forum of dissension, divisionism, disrespect and distrust that tried to justify war.

The Nicaraguan Government believes that some of the governments represented at this meeting do not agree with or want these results, and we call on them not to be surprised by these maneuvers supported by the promoter of undercover military and political destablization in Central America.

We reiterate our our willingness to meet with Honduran President Roberto Suazo Cordova following the initiative made by the governments of Mexico and Venezuela.

Nicaragua, a free, democratic, worthy and sovereign country, deeply loves peace and freedom and is therefore willing to defend it. We believe there is still time to defend this peace and freedom through dialogue with understanding and good will.

Managua, 8 October 1982, year of unity in face of aggression;

Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction:

Daniel Ortega, Rafael Cordova Rivas, Sergio Ramirez

Luis Carrion Comment

PA081402 Paris AFP in Spanish 1632 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] Managua, 5 Oct (AFP) -- Deputy Interior Minister Luis Carrion, commenting on the Costa Rica meeting of nine regional foreign ministers, said here that "it is inconceivable to hold talks on peace in Central America without Nicaragua's participation."

Carrion said that the San Jose meeting, which ended with the creation of a "Forum for Peace and Democracy," cannot be considered a peace effort for the very reason that Nicaragua, Mexico, and Venezuela were not present.

"Without the participation of countries that have voiced their concern and have proposed peace initiatives for Central America, the meeting was of no particular value," the deputy minister said.

He added that Nicaragua was surprised to learn that Thomas Enders, assistant secretary of state for Inter-American affairs, was at the meeting, since he has not replied seriously to the Sandinist government's invitation for talks.

Carrion said that the fact that Venezuela, Mexico and Nicaragua were not present, while the United States did participate in the San Jose meeting, rendered the conclave "yet another aggressive step against Nicaragua."

In addition, the Sandinist leader said that the danger of an armed invasion of Nicaragua is still real and that "the entire aggressive U.S. move" on Nicaragua "is being carried out within the framework of the worst crisis ever confronted by capitalism, which, in trying to succeed by taking advantage of the poor countries, is buying their products at increasingly lower prices, increasing the arms race and promoting war in the Middle East, Asia and Latin America."

Representatives from the United States, Honduras, El Salvador, Costa Rica, Jamaica, Belize, Colombia, Panama and the Dominican Republic were present at yesterday's foreign ministers meeting in San Jose.

Nicaragua and Guatemala were not invited to participate in the meeting, while Venezuela and Mexico declined the Costa Rican government's invitation.

Carlos Nunez Comment

PA081424 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] The isolation of Nicaragua or any military action against our revolutionary process would only produce a catastrophe in Central America, State Council President Commander Carlos Nunez said today. Furthermore, he added, the U.S. Government does not want to understand that Nicaragua will not remain indifferent if attacked and that the resulting conflict would spread to the entire Central American region.

According to Commander Carlos Nunez, the presence of Thomas Enders at the recent foreign ministers meeting in San Jose, Costa Rica, only confirmed the U.S. Government's expansionist policy.

Carlos Nunez also referred to the staunch attitude of those who attended the meeting but refused to take orders from imperialism. Commander Carlos Nunez added that the foreign ministers meeting was definitely a step forward by the U.S. Government in a major action planned against the Sandinist revolution. This, Commander Carlos Nunez said, in no way negates the efforts by Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo and Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins to achieve peace. Nunez added that the two presidents have the authority to speak for the continent to those in the international community who are interested in a political solution to the Central American problem.

Jaime Wheelock Comment

PA081238 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] Commenting on the foreign ministers meeting in Costa Rica, Commander of the Revolution Jaime Wheelock Roman, agricultural development and agrarian reform minister, said that some governments have forgotten the meaning of Latin American dignity and the results of reverence for imperialism.

Commander Wheelock Roman arrived in Nicaragua from Mexico at 1100. He indicated that the foreign ministers meeting has strengthened the rejection of those countries whose governments play the Reagan administration's game.

Referring to the work conducted in Mexico, the revolutionary leader said that it was positive. He noted that at a meeting with President Jose Lopez Portillo and members of his cabinet, bilateral cooperative projects were reviewed and some agreements in the areas of agriculture and forestry were expanded. Commander Wheelock did not disclose the amount of Mexican cooperation. Commenting on the foreign ministers meeting in San Jose, Commander Wheelock Roman said:

[Begin recording] Some governments, some sectors within these governments, have completely forgotten about the dignity that Latin America should have in the face of what is becoming an increasingly aggressive attitude on the part of U.S. imperialism. In our view, those governments, those officials, went to kneel before imperialism and proconsul Thomas Enders at a time when efforts are being made to develop a positive and progressive policy for the very purpose of consolidating peace. Those on the frontline of this effort that speak of peace and progress, like Mexico and Nicaragua, are trying to promote a discussion, a meeting that will soon take place in Venezuela. The other line, the warmongering line, the imperialist line, which seeks to crush progressive movements and to strengthen dictatorships, has achieved a pyrrhic victory by gathering a group of government officials from countries whose own people are responsible for telling them how they are contributing to the weakening of the sovereignty that our countries should maintain in the face of an imperialist nation that is increasingly aggressive and worrisome. [end recording]

BORGE SENDS MESSAGE TO COPPPAL MEETING

PA100315 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 9 Oct 82

[Text] Interior Minister Commander of the Revolution Tomas Borge was unable to go to La Paz to attend the meeting of the Permanent Conference of Latin American Political Parties [COPPPAL] because of the humble but demanding responsibilities that he has in the leadership of the revolutionary process. However Borge, who is the COPPPAL vice president, has sent his greetings through junta member Sergio Ramirez Mercado to the meeting scheduled to begin in Bolivia on Monday.

In his message, the Sandinist leader noted that perhaps never before has Latin America faced such a challenge of having to join forces to defend democracy, freedom and the right to self-determination.

Borge added that never before have peace, well-being and even the existence of humankind been so threatened by the deterioration of international security. Therefore, Borge noted, today as never before, Latin America must join material, political and moral forces to contribute to the defense of peace and must use its considerable resources to make an oasis of peace, well-being and progress for humanity.

The most powerful nation on the earth, which also has the greatest responsibilities, has never before so clearly guided its arms buildup and confrontation, Borge continued in his message to the COPPPAL. Borge s

Borge said that never before has the Central American region experienced such a precarious economic and social situation. Misery has increased and suffering is evident with the blood shed by 35,000 people in El Salvador, the 800,000 Salvadoran refugees, the thousands of victims in Guatemala, the dozens of Nicaraguans killed by the counterrevolution and the increase in Honduran repression as a result of the intransigent U.S. policy that prefers violence over the peace and stability demanded by the area.

Julio Lopez, official in charge of the FSLN International Relations Department, read other parts of Borge's message to the COPPPAL:

[Begin Lopez recording] I am sure that the more than 300 million men, women and children of Latin America will praise the COPPPAL decisions that will surely come out of this meeting in La Paz. These 300 million will also praise the firm COPPPAL support for the peace initiative that Mexico and its president, Jose Lopez Portillo, and Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins have made, as well as the statement that our government and the FSLN issued on the San Jose meeting.

As COPPPAL vice president, I ask this democratic and anti-imperialist organization to fully support this statement as well as the peace initiatives of the FSLN and the Nicaraguan Revolutionary Government and the just and generous peace proposals of the FMLN and the Revolutionary Democratic Front.

As I once told you in one of our meetings, dear companeros, there are only two alternatives: To support the powerful, arrogant and interventionist U.S. Government or to support the small besieged countries.

This means that we either support Goliath or David.

With profound Latin American happiness we greet Bolivia's happy return to democracy, hoping that this historic step earned gradually and painstakingly through the efforts of miners and the people will guarantee freedom for the glorious Bolivian people: Free fatherland or death.

[Signed] Tomas Borge [end recording]

COMMANDER LUIS CARRION CALLS FOR MORE UNITY

PA102033 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 5 Oct 82 p 1

[Excerpts] "This is the moment to unite our fists and reject those who hesitate, who get demoralized when the going gets tough and even come to believe that if we take a different attitude toward imperialism perhaps the Yankees will give us their money. We are going to review our forces to reject cowards just as Bemjamin Zeledon did until the day he died."

More than 500 workers heard Commander of the Revolution Luis Carrion, member of the FSLN National Directorate, make this statement last night at a ceremony at the Sandinist Workers Federation in Masaya. The event commemorated the 70th anniversary of Gen Benjamin Zeledon's patriotic endeavor in Masaya.

Guerrilla Commander Dora Maria Tellez, political secretary of the Managua FSLN Regional Committee, was also present. Commander Carrion gave a step-by-step report on General Zeledon's bravery. He also called on the people to work for more unity and more organization at difficult moments "because these moments are used by the enemy to divide us and demoralize us, and the most difficult moments are yet to come."

Carrion said: "Our defense depends on us. It will be the hands and the intelligence of the Nicaraguan workers what will serve as fundamental driving force to advance the revolution. The survival of the revolution and its victory over the enemy is in the hands of the people."

He added: "We have not only one Benjamin Zeledon or 100; there is a Benjamin, a Sandino and a Carlos Fonseca in every Nicaraguan." He stated: "In the midst of this world crisis, we cannot successfully face any problem without an indestructable and solid organization."

'COUNTERREVOLUTION BAND' BROKEN UP IN ZELAYA

PA082020 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] State Security agents belonging to the Interior Ministry broke up a counterrevolutionary band that was operating in Zelaya Department. This information was supplied by (Lt Oscar Lazo), State Security's operations chief, as he presented two of the prisoners to reporters. The following is a recorded excerpt of Lazo's statement:

[Begin recording] State Security agents discovered a group of individuals, members of the counterrevolutionary organization known as the Nicaraguan Democratic Front, in Bluefields and its outskirts. By their own confession, they have been involved in conspiratorial plans since November 1981.

State security proceeded to capture these people, as we had learned that they were about to implement their plans. In fact, they had already obtained some weapons and communications equipment with which to coordinate their actions with counterrevolutionary bands that operate on the other side of the border.

The band was first organized in Nobember 1981 by (Denis Raul Castro Williams), who fled to south Zelaya after having participated in crimes committed in Rio Coco. [end recording]

Finally, (Lt Oscar Lazo) reported that the chief of the band, identified as (Denis Raul Castro), Alias Dario, is under arrest, together with 10 others, who will be tried and sentenced in accordance with the revolution's laws.

12 'COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES' KILLED IN CLASHES

PA092226 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2240 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Managua, 8 Oct (LATIN-REUTER) -- Twelve rightwing guerrillas and one government soldier were killed in clashes yesterday in remote parts of northern Nicaragua, official sources reported today.

They added that 36 "counterrevolutionaries" were captured after clashes in Chichigalpa, near the Pacific Coast, and in southern Zelaya Department of the Atlantic.

Various types of weapons, including U.S.-made rocket launchers, were found following the clashes.

SOVIET EDUCATION MISSION HOLDS TALKS

PA091437 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 3 Oct 82 p 7

[Excerpts] A delegation from the Soviet Education Ministry led by Said Shermukhamedov, minister of education of the Uzbek SSR, was in Nicaragua from 20 September to 4 October as part of a program of cultural and scientific exchange.

The Soviet Education Ministry delegation has continued the negotiations that were started in Moscow and Tashkent with Education Minister Carlos Tunnerman on the development of bilateral cooperation in public education.

To Develop Cooperation

The negotiations confirmed the interest in increasing contacts and developing cooperation in popular education by sending reciprocal delegations of specialists at different levels. Instruction material and special scientific literature on public education problems will be sent to Nicaragua by prior arrangement. The Soviet side will also help Nicaragua conduct its post-literacy campaign programs and projects by sending consultants and specialists in primary and special education, by training Nicaraguan educational cadres and by supplying some material in these areas, in accordance with the cultural and scientific agreement signed in Moscow on 19 March 1980 and other documents signed by the two parties.

The parties will also promote, through a general educational system, a study of the Spanish language in the Soviet Union and of the Russian language in Nicaragua.

SUPREME COURT DELEGATION TO VISIT USSR

PA092234 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2335 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] Managua, 8 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- A delegation from the Nicaraguan Supreme Court will visit the USSR for 15 days in response to an invitation from the USSR Supreme Court.

The mission, which will leave this coming Monday, is made up of Roberto Arguello Hurtado, chief justice of the Supreme Court, and magistrates Hernaldo Zuniga and Vilma Nunez de Escorcia.

Supreme court sources aid that the invitation is within the framework of the "plan of solidarity" that exists between the governments and peoples of the USSR and Nicaragua.

NEW MALACATOYA SUGAR COMPLEX 'CUBAN BASE'

PA102306 (Clandestine) Radio 15 September in Spanish to Nicaragua 0230 GMT 10 Oct 82

[Text] The sugar complex, probably the largest in Central Amercia, that the Managua Marxist regime is building will actually be a Cuban base. This sugar complex is located north of Malacatoya, and millions of dollars have been invested in it. This sugar production center, which will surpass the San Antonio sugarmill in capacity and machinery, is being built by Cuban and Russian technicians and will be under the control of the same. This complex will have a well-equipped airfield. The sugarcane will be imported, and the processing and marketing of the product will be controlled by the Cuban Government.

To extend this complex the Marxist-Leninists have had to confiscate neighboring lands, including the lands of some of the bourgeoisie who believed themselves friends of the communists.

This is how the nine puppets of Marxism-Leninism have handed over our land to the Cuban satellite sponsored by Moscow.

REVOLUTIONARY FRONT ON AREA PEACE INITIATIVE

PA091600 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 0000 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] The Sandino Revolutionary Front, FRS, aware of its historical mission to struggle for the oppressed, states once more that there is little hope for peace in the region while Nicaragua remains a territory that is militarily occupied by foreign forces and while the nine's oligarchic dictatorship remains intent on defending what cannot be defended in their misgovernment.

The FRS considers it a duty to point out that the solution to the Nicaraguan problem must be eminently Nicaraguan, without the presence of any imperialism, either U.S. or Soviet. for this reason, we demand once more that all foreign forces be expelled from our homeland.

We once again thank the Mexican and Venezuelan governments for their concern about our problems in Nicaragua.

The Voice of Sandino, part of the FRS' information system, wishes to state that peace cannot be achieved through an agreement reached behind the people's backs. There will never be peace in Nicaragua without the participation of the oppressed and the revolutionary democrats.

BRIEFS

NICARAGUA-FRANCE PARLIAMENTARY GROUP -- On 6 October the State Council approved the creation of a Nicaragua-France group in reciprocation for a similar parliamentary group for friendship with Nicaragua in France. The group's function will be to exchange information on the experiences of the Nicaraguan State Council. The Nicaragua-France parliamentary group's members are: Alejandro Rodriguez, President; (Juan Andrade); Onofre Guevara; Alejandro Solorzano; Eligio Palacious; Yadiri Ortiz; and (Julio Ramon Garcia). [Managua Radio Sandinp Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 7 Oct 82 PA]

PANAMA DELEGATE: POSSIBLE PAREDES-CASTRO MEET

PA081727 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] We are highly pleased with our visit and our talks with Cuban President Fidel Castro, Gabriel Castro, minister of the presidency of Panama, said shortly before returning to his country.

The Panamanian mission came to Cuba to continue talks that began in Panama a week ago when ranking representatives of the Cuban Government visited that isthmian country.

The Panamanian minister described their discussions with Fidel Castro as very positive and noted that the Panamanian delegation had brought a message from Panamian President Ricardo del la Espriella and from Gen Ruben Dario Paredes, National Guard commander, both of whom expressed great admiration and respect for the leader of the Cuban revolution.

Gabriel Castro added that the possibility of a meeting between General Paredes and President Fidel Castro was also considered in the talks. He noted that the current relations between Panama and Cuba are closer than ever before.

Further Report

FL081510 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1436 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] A high-level Panamanian Government delegation has returned to Panama after holding talks with Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of the Councils of State and Minister. The objective of this meeting was the continuation of talks initiated in Panama several weeks ago [as heard] on the situation in Central America and relations with Cuba.

Minutes before boarding the plane, Presidency Minister Gabriel Castro said this meeting has served to consider the appropriateness of a personal meeting between General Paredes and President Fidel Castro.

HAVANA ANNOUNCES VISIT BY SRV'S TRUONG CHINH

FL081119 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] At the invitation of Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of Cuba's Communist Party and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, a party and state delegation of the SRV headed by Troung Chinh, member of Vietnam's Communist Party Political Bureau and chairman of that fraternal country's Council of State, will soon pay an official friendly visit to Cuba.

MALMIERCA RETURNS FROM UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

PA120209 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca today returned to Havana from New York, where he had participated in the 37th period of regular sessions of the UN General Assembly, UNGA, and had headed a meeting of the foreign ministers of the nonaligned countries movement.

Shortly before he left, Malmierca gave a reception for the chiefs of delegations that attended this period of UNGA sessions. UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar attended the reception.

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

ARGENTINA, GUATEMALA SIGN TRADE AGREEMENT

PY181745 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2235 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 7 Oct (TELAM) -- Argentina and Guatemala today signed a trade agreement by which the two nations granted each other most-favored-nation status concerning consular charges and taxes, distribution and utilization of raw materials and processed goods, and exchange rates.

The two governments were representated by Argentine Interior Minister and Acting Foreign Minister Llamil Reston and by Guatemalan Economy Minister Julio Matheu. The ceremony was held in the Golden Hall of the Foreign Ministry.

The accord provides that the contracting parties will seek to stimulate and increase trade between the two nations in keeping with their friendly relations and will expedite exports and imports of goods that will be described in an additional protocol which will be signed shortly.

The two governments will encourage the drawing up of contracts between Argentine and Guatemalan individuals and corporations on the basis of international prices with the proviso that the products exported to either of the two nations will not be reexported to third countries without the authorization of the source.

The accord also facilitates export-import formalities and sets up a joint Argentine-Guatemalan commission for economic cooperation and trade which will meet alternatly in Buenos Aires and Guatemala every 2 years.

The accord established that it will go into effect on the dates the notes ratifying it are exchanged. It will have a duration of 3 years and will be automatically extended for subsequent years unless one of the parties conveys to the other its intention to repeal it 6 months in advance.

GUYANA

VENEZUELAN PROPOSAL ON ESSEQUIBO DISPUTE REJECTED

PA100216 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2317 GMT 9 Oct 82

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, 8 Oct (LATIN-REUTER) -- Guyana has rejected a Venezuelan proposal that the two countries refer their territorial dispute over the mineral-rich Essequibo region to UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar for settlement.

Mohamed Shahabuddeen, acting foreign minister, in a letter sent yesterday to Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano said that all the paths established in the 1966 agreement for solving the dispute have not been explored.

The Essequibo region, claimed by Venezuela, constitutes approximately 70 percent of Guyana, former British colony.